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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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2 DECEMBER 1986

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UNITA OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 2 Oct 86 pp 18-19

[Interview with UNITA Vice President Jeremias Chitunda by Handel de Oliveira; date and place not given]

[Text] The issues of peace and national reconciliation in Angola were the predominant themes at the congress of the UNITA, Eng Jeremias Chitunda said in an interview granted to TEMPO while he was passing through in Lisbon. At that congress, Chitunda was elected vice president of the movement headed by Savimbi. According to what this number two man in the hierarchy of the UNITA told us, this post was established to "measure up to the growth and expansion of the struggle and the various responsibilities we must deal with in view of this war."

[Question] I will begin by asking you to tell me something about the congress which has just been held. Were there surprising decisions, or did everything develop routinely?

[Answer] The Sixth Regular Congress of the UNITA was held from 26 to 31 August in Jamba, and 2,200 delegates representing all of the provinces of the country and our mission abroad participated. The congress took up the domestic and foreign situations, made an assessment of what has been done in the past 4 years, and drafted a new program and new goals to be achieved within the coming years. The perseverance with which the congress addressed the question of peace and national reconciliation in our country, thereby establishing the peace platform which sets forth the basic conditions for achieving dialogue and national reconciliation, should be stressed. This platform, as was to be expected, is most directly addressed to our comrades in the MPLA in Luanda, and it obviously appeals to the international bodies to encourage the Angolans to undertake their internal process of national reconciliation. The congress also took up certain internal aspects of the movement's structure, particularly the information sector, which received very special attention. I think that the process of struggle has developed so much that at this time, there are so many elements and so much data about which the international community is being ill-informed, although there is now a better understanding of the complexity of the struggle.

## MPLA Increasingly Demoralized

[Question] Concretely, were some steps taken with regard to more detailed publicizing of what the UNITA is doing and what it is?

[Answer] Indeed. Beyond the military aspects, there is a whole complex of socio-political-economic factors in the life experience of our population--the intensity of the operations launched by Luanda; the participation of groups like the SWAPO in Namibia in the armed struggle against the people alongside the FAPLA, above all in the central part of the country; the continuing mutilations; the hunger; the poverty which can be seen everywhere. I must emphasize the demoralization which has grown worse within the armed forces of the MPLA, and the ever increasing presence of Cuban mercenaries. These were aspects which the congress saw fit to emphasize and which, because they are real, should be noted.

On the other hand, the UNITA is not merely engaged in a process of armed struggle. We have schools, we are self-sufficient in food, we have farm projects, clinics, and a whole complex of infrastructures, of which, in our view, the international community should be made aware. Therefore, the congress saw fit to strengthen the exchange between our mission abroad and the interior of the country.

The information secretariat was thus strengthened and divided into a section devoted to domestic information and information oriented toward foreign countries. We also plan to ensure more efficient use of our radio broadcasting station which, although it is not very powerful, we think could help to transmit our message to the rest of the country and to the adjacent nations.

## More Contact Between UNITA and MPLA

[Question] With the rise of Jose Eduardo dos Santos to power in Angola, has can any difference be seen now in the conduct of the MPLA, or does the relationship remain the same?

[Answer] We think that Jose Eduardo dos Santos must now be realizing his weakness in view of the decadence and deterioration of the socioeconomic conditions in the country, the demoralization of the armed forces and the total lack of freedom for the leaders of the MPLA to act independently of the paternalism or ever more weakening presence of the Russians and the Cubans.

We think that the realization of all this by the MPLA, plus the intensification of the armed struggle in the country itself, should lead it to think increasingly about the need for national reconciliation.

I do not mean to say thereby that there are concrete indications of the readiness of the MPLA to negotiate with us at this time, but we think that, on the one hand, the increase in the indications and the increase in the contacts discreetly arranged between UNITA and MPLA officials, and on the other hand, the clear desire of the overwhelming majority of the Angolan citizens to accept the process of national reconciliation (I should perhaps note here

parenthetically the position of the Catholic Church itself in Angola, expressed not only through the pastoral letters of the bishops but also a number of other indications), all indicate the desire to step up the process of national reconciliation which has already been begun.

We think that all of this might, in the not very distant future, compel Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the leaders of the MPLA to accept this patriotic offer by the UNITA.

It is also important to note here that it will perhaps be necessary to consider an increase in military pressure by the UNITA on the MPLA in order for the MPLA regime to reach the unmistakable conviction that the war in Angola cannot be won at any time, whatever the military aid to both of the parties in conflict in Angola may be. This war cannot be won. On the contrary, the longer it lasts, the higher the price in human lives will be. The sooner the leaders on both sides become convinced of this, the better.

#### U.S. Aid to UNITA

[Question] Do you think that a meeting between Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the American president, Ronald Reagan, might facilitate a platform for agreement?

[Answer] I do not think at this time that a meeting between Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the Americans could increase the possibility of negotiation in Angola. However, we believe that any influence the international community could exert on the Angolans, particularly the MPLA, would always be welcome, above all in making this process of dialogue for national reconciliation concrete.

However, it is important to bear in mind at this time that the MPLA is not interested in making contact with the United States of America with a view to a just and negotiated solution to the conflicts in Angola. The MPLA is still seeking ways of acquiring greater military strength now, with a view to prevailing not only in the organization of the country, but also for total domination of the position in which the MPLA continues to rely on a military solution for the country. We believe that this aspect is extremely negative. The MPLA, or in this case Jose Eduardo dos Santos, wants to make contact with President Reagan for the purpose of persuading the United States to abandon its aid and military assistance to the resistance movement. We believe that this is the main goal which is leading Jose Eduardo dos Santos to attempt to establish this contact.

[Question] What do you think of the results of the summit meeting of nonaligned countries in Harare, specifically with regard to the sanctions imposed on South Africa?

[Answer] I believe that the conference of nonaligned nations held a short time ago in Harare emphasized yet once again the paradox and the ambiguity to be found in the attitudes of the so-called front line countries, which on the one hand want to continue to cooperate with South Africa and to benefit from their trade relations with or economic dependence on Pretoria, while at the

same time seeking to encourage other countries to implement the sanctions. They insist that that sanctions could speed up the dismantling of apartheid, but at the same time they are asking that they be exempted from any requirement to apply these sanctions. We think that for as long as this ambiguity, this paradox, persists, the sanctions will not have any impact insofar as many of these countries do not agree to implement them. The sanctions will result in a deterioration in the situation in these adjacent countries.

#### Open Hostility on the Part of Zambia

[Question] As to Zambia, how do you view its attitude in support of the MPLA?

[Answer] I do not know if the congress emphasized once again that despite the good neighbor policy which the UNITA continues to pursue and apply in relation to all the adjacent countries, the UNITA recognizes its duty and its obligation to react firmly to any foreign provocation. For on a number of occasions, we have had concrete proof of the intention of the Zambian government, of President Kenneth Kaunda more specifically, to allow its territory to be used by the MPLA, the Cubans and the Russians in their actions against the areas liberated by the UNITA.

We believe that at a time when the UNITA controls the whole of the Zambian frontier, when the frontier population on the Zambian side is benefiting from the trade exchange with Angola through the trade channels established by the UNITA directly, at a time when this trade--the purchase of fish, or grains, of various foodstuffs for the frontier population in Zambia--is being carried out solely thanks to the goodwill of the UNITA, we cannot understand how President Kaunda can continue to move along a path of open hostility toward us.

Currently the UNITA is adequately equipped, and our armed forces are by far superior, both in numbers and in terms of equipment, to the Zambian army. In any open conflict between the UNITA and Zambia, Zambia would obviously lose. We would not by any means like to enter into an open conflict with a sister country, a neighboring country. For this reason, the congress warned President Kaunda and the Zambian government once again of the need to put an end to this atmosphere of tension which now exists.

[Question] But if in fact there were a deterioration, wouldn't the UNITA be in danger, wouldn't the zones liberated by the UNITA be threatened? You say that the UNITA is more powerful in a military sense than the Zambian army itself, but wouldn't a joint action by Zambia and the MPLA, the Cubans and the Russians put what the UNITA has already won in peril?

[Answer] I think that the use of Zambia by the MPLA, the Cubans and the Russians would only exacerbate the conflict, carrying it more decisively beyond the Angolan frontier. This would not necessarily cause the UNITA greater damage, although we would in this case have to fight the enemy on two fronts. We think that the final result of all of this would work to the detriment of the entire region rather than to the benefit of our side and Zambia.



## Specific Appeal to Portugal

[Question] How does the UNITA view the actions of Portugal either with regard to South Africa or to the policy in southern Africa?

[Answer] In launching this new offensive and these new initiatives oriented toward peace and national reconciliation, the UNITA is making an appeal to the international community, urging it to encourage the Angolans to participate in this peace process. And I would like to emphasize and underline not only the historic responsibility which still falls to Portugal, but also the critical role Portugal must play in making this same process of peace and national reconciliation in our country viable. Whatever the desire on other levels of the international community may be, whatever the desire of the Western powers to encourage the Angolans may be, we believe that the example and the attitude of Portugal will be indispensable. For this very reason, our appeal now is directed very particularly and specifically to the Portuguese leaders, whom we urge to take our new patriotic initiative seriously. This is for the benefit of the Angolans, but also and more importantly still, to safeguard the very ideals and socio-political-economic interests of Portugal and the entire international community with regard to Angola. Also, in making this appeal to Portugal, to the West and to the entire international community, we emphasize that the cessation of hostilities in Angola, the creation of the conditions for peace and stability must not in any case be brought about to the detriment of the countries which are at this time involved in armed conflict. By this we mean that only peace and national reconciliation can safeguard the interests of all of the countries which, for better or for worse, are involved in the armed conflict. Therefore, the role which Portugal can play at this time must never be characterized as a pro-UNITA or pro-MPLA role. It is a pro-Angolan, pro-Portuguese role.

[Question] Have the relations between Portugal and the UNITA developed in an acceptable way?

[Answer] Portugal has diplomatic relations with the MPLA regime and it must safeguard its own democratic conquests, with a view to the greater aspirations and interests of the Portuguese people themselves. We believe that the mass media, the bodies which shape public opinion, and Portuguese journalists themselves have an interest in knowing what the reality of our country is, within this context. It is absolutely not a question of friendly and privileged relations with us, for it is with the MPLA that the Portuguese government has diplomatic relations, and it is within the context of its own right to democracy and freedom that we too are heard.

## Apartheid and Foreign Oppression

[Question] You made a comment to me in Harare to the effect that the Portuguese are mistaken if they believe that either the RENAMO (which does not come into this matter) or the UNITA, if they were to win power one day, would pursue a pro-Portuguese policy. They would, on the contrary, seek only to pursue a pro-South African policy. Do you want to comment on this statement?

[Answer] One thing is obvious and accurate. The UNITA is for Angola and for the Angolans. Our policy is to establish the conditions for peace, the conditions of freedom so that the Angolan citizen can realize his potential. Our policy will be a good neighbor policy, oriented toward relations of friendship with the international community. But it is also obvious that our entire program for establishing a harmonious society in Angola will be unworkable unless the direct and natural relations with Portugal, with the Portuguese community, are taken into account. This is obvious for various reasons, and we believe that any demagogic effort to evoke the situation in South Africa can only prolong the misunderstanding which has already and to such a great extent prevented a just solution to the Angolan conflict.

[Question] But can the UNITA, without doubt of any kind, condemn the apartheid policy pursued by South Africa?

[Answer] But it is not possible in any way at all for an African country, much less a nationalist movement such as the UNITA, to justify the policy of racial segregation practiced by South Africa, even minimally. Apartheid, which is doomed to collapse, must be dismantled. It is a policy which is anathema to the elementary principles of human decency and justice. And, fortunately, apartheid can in no way be exported. In condemning apartheid, in doing everything possible to destroy it and to establish justice and harmony in South Africa, everyone should be careful, everyone should be on guard against the danger of replacing an inhuman regime or policy, one as unjust as apartheid is, with another policy of foreign oppression. The Soviet Union is counting on extending its dominion to all of southern Africa, and at the present time it is in no way combating apartheid or the injustice it has created, but rather is spreading its influence and hegemony to the whole of the southern African region. It is this threat which we would want all those persons of goodwill who are dedicated to combating apartheid to bear in mind.

[Question] You have been made vice president of the UNITA. How do you like being summoned to this high post?

[Answer] I will merely continue to make my contribution as best I can, within my modest human capacities. I think that since the UNITA is tremendously blessed in having the leadership of Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, all of us as militants in our movement will have nothing to fear as we assume any new responsibilities or posts, whatever they may be.

[Question] Should the creation of this post be interpreted as a change in the UNITA structure or a natural development due to the movement's growth?

[Answer] It is precisely a way of measuring up to the growth and expansion of the struggle and the various responsibilities which have developed and which we must face with regard to this war, since the resistance has taken many forms. We have some administrative structures, some diplomatic structures, which require a constantly updated allocation of our human resources so that we can pursue our struggle to a successful end.

CUNENE PROVINCIAL COMMISSAR ON REGIONAL SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Aug 86 p 3

[Report on interview with Cunene Provincial Commissar Pedro Mutinde, by Miguel Filipe]

[Text] Cunene, the southernmost province in the country, has not known a single minute of peace since national independence. Since 1975, Cunene has been the victim of widescale invasions organized by South Africa and allied imperialist forces.

Today it has proven its heroism. The attacking troops have been swiftly repelled, thanks to the bravery and fearlessness of the valiant combatants of the Angolan armed forces and the determination of the people to carry on the struggle until the counter-revolutionary groups serving apartheid are completely eliminated.

The JORNAL DE ANGOLA interviewed Commissar and Central Committee member Pedro Mutinde on the current situation.

He began by saying that the economic, social and political situation in Cunene is reasonable when you consider that it one of the provinces most affected by the disruptive activities of imperialist forces and their allies.

"Despite this, in recent years we have been able to establish political power throughout the province by mobilizing and educating the people with regard to the efforts directed by our party and government. Naturally, since production is the basis of our society, we have spared no efforts to get all our people involved in productive work, by introducing new implements such as plows, hoes, scythes, and hatchets," Pedro Mutinde said.

"In this context, it is important to point out that enemy action has hindered the success of our agricultural production efforts. Thus peasants organized into associations cannot carry out their work fully, although it is true that all the enemy's attacks have been repelled as a result, because there is a correlation between defense and production."

From a political and military standpoint, he stressed the intrepid character of our soldiers, who have relentlessly fought off every attack by our internal and external enemies.

"Just as has occurred throughout the country, our armed forces have conducted major actions to clear out counter-revolutionary gangs, and we have had success in all areas," the Cunene Provincial Commissar reported.

Speaking of specific operations, only last July an enemy pawn was taken prisoner and six others were killed.

At that time we recovered from the South African troops the following: six weapons; 100 81mm mortar rounds; 10 drums of gasoline holding 200 liters each; four camouflage nets; two rolls of communications wire; 17 rounds of RPG-7 ammunition; 40 60mm mortar rounds; 19 AK clips; 20 81mm mortar rounds; four land mines; 108 head of cattle; and, dozens of compatriots who had been held captive.

During the lengthy interview, Pedro Mutinde also covered issues related to education and health. In his opinion, during the last few years since the province was invaded in 1981, there has been extensive work to restore social structures, including schools for adults and children, and particularly health facilities.

He said that during this period they managed to send all the children to school, and created the basic structures for education in nearly every part of the province, as the situation permitted.

During the 1985-86 school year, the primary and secondary education sector showed an enrollment of 7,035 students, while 1,090 adults were enrolled for the second quarter, 1,187 during the third quarter and 1,400 for the fourth quarter.

The Cunene Commissar further explained that all people working in the state, party, and military organs, and in people's and social organizations were mobilized to help build schools to accommodate 900 students a term.

With regard to the health sector, in addition to efforts to distribute medicine in areas where there are no hospital facilities, campaigns to vaccinate children and cattle progressed.

With regard to supplying the people with essential commodities, the provincial leader said that this was one of the key problems. "We are constantly concerned with planning and distributing essential goods to the people, primarily those living in remote areas far from provincial headquarters." He added, however, that the situation there was the same as in other parts of the country, particularly in areas where the enemy persists in its destabilizing, criminal activities to create a climate of insecurity.

As Pedro Mutinde explained, this situation is at the roots of the exodus of about 20,000 people, who have increased the ranks of dislocated families. But, he added, "we are continuing to struggle and spare no efforts to ensure that goods reach the people in a reasonable period of time. We have already introduced the first stage of our new supply system, and we



are now involved in launching the second stage, under which everybody receives supplies according to family size."

Dislocated people always receive direct assistance from the party and social structures until they are established in their new life, within a certain time frame.

In this context, he pointed out that "our concern is focused more on making sure that every dislocated family is involved in production, defense and vigilance efforts." He explained that these families are relocated equitably to areas with excellent natural conditions for developing agricultural activities.

At the beginning of this month, significant progress was made at Cantina I and II in furthering activities under the clemency policy. A number of compatriots who had come out of the jungle, some of whom had deserted the ranks of the puppet group, UNITA, were reintegrated. The following articles were made available to these people: 50 scythes; 100 plows; 100 lengths of rope or cable; 200 shovels; 1,200 traditional hoes; 50 European hoes, and 50 hatchets.

Marketing in the countryside was another matter taken up by Pedro Mutinde, a member of the Party's Central Committee and Provincial Commisar of Cunene.

Marketing in rural areas, he said, "is progressing normally, albeit with some difficulties. We have eight fixed marketing outlets, in addition to two other mobile units. They are all located in areas with a heavy concentration of livestock." During the past year (1985), nearly 1,139,000 kilos of beef, 8,000 kilos of macunde beans, 19,200 kilos of massambala, 924 kilos of massango, 384,000 kilos of goat meat, and 99 kilos of pork were sold. During the first quarter of this year, hundreds of kilos of massambala, massango, maize in kernels, beef, pork, goats, and poultry have been sold.

Pedro Mutinde also spoke about the party's provincial conference held last July. He said that: "the extensive efforts to mobilize and educate the people contributed largely to the success of the conference, which elected a new Party Provincial Committee made up of 28 members, including 15 regular members and 3 alternates, with one technical expert and 27 officers."

After the conference, the party members informed the people of the decisions made at the recent conferences to improve the standard of living of the masses.

In view of the current economic and financial situation in the country, the Cunene provincial conference also urged the people to comply with austerity measures and increase their vigilance and defense capabilities. It also advocated an increase in the production of import substitutes (maize, massango, massambala, beans, cattle, etc.).

Speaking of the current situation in which the country finds itself once again a victim of South Africa, Pedro Matilde said that imperialist powers may increase their production of increasingly sophisticated weapons, they may foment internal unrest, as they have done, but there will never be a weapon capable of making us cowards." "Our workers and peasants, students and revolutionary intellectuals are prepared to defend their country, even if they have to exchange their working tools for arms."

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## JOURNALIST REPORTS ON SITUATION IN JAMBA

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 2 Oct 86 p 20

[Exclusive article by Frederic Proenca for TEMPO and LE POINT]

[Text] Paris--In Jamba, the "capital of liberated Angola" in the heart of the forest, the crowds were stamping their feet impatiently, raising clouds of dust at this end of the dry season. Hundreds of people, from all four corners of the country, were waiting for their "president," Gen Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, the unchallenged leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which has been in armed rebellion for 10 years against the pro-Soviet regime established in Luanda. Shouts swelled, muffled by the drum ruffles. Flanked by his complete general staff and surrounded by guerrilla fighters armed with Kalashnikovs, Jonas Savimbi advanced toward the dais. Wearing a green beret with the three stars of a general, a field uniform and a Colt 45 with a marble grip at his belt, the "comrade president" greeted the crowd. It was moment of rare satisfaction for him, because it took him about 20 years to rally the supporters who acclaim him today.

Established on 13 March 1966, the UNITA began its battle against the Portuguese alongside its present enemy--the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which is in power in Luanda. Independence was won in 1975, but it was only a brief respite for the UNITA, which was to serve in the coalition government established by the Portuguese for just a few months. Defeated and deceived by the MPLA, which seized all the power under the watchful eye of the Cubans and the Soviets, Jonas Savimbi became a guerrilla fighter. The man who owes his guerrilla training to lessons from his Chinese masters was then to pursue the path of his "friend," Mao Zedong. The long march he began with 2,000 of his comrades led him to the Angolan boundary, after a trek of 2,500 kilometers and 4 months of constant battle against hunger, thirst and persecution by the Cubans. There, in these "lands at the end of the earth," as the Portuguese called them, Jonas Savimbi counted the remaining comrades--only 65. "I learned that women have greater endurance than men," he recalls now.

On this day, inaugurating the sixth congress of his movement, Jonas Savimbi could measure the distance covered. Delegates who came from the Angolan capital for the first time could assure him of the increasing popular support for the UNITA. His general staff painted a triumphal picture of the situation

on the fronts, while a giant blowup of the photograph taken during his meeting with President Ronald Reagan last January, facing him, bore witness to his victories on the diplomatic front.

"We are in a position of strength today," the leader of the UNITA explained to LE POINT. "Moreover, we are ready to negotiate with the MPLA immediately. I will even go further. During the sixth congress, the decision to abandon the prior condition we had set for the holding of any negotiations--the withdrawal of the Cubans--was adopted." Definitely sure of himself, Jonas Savimbi also made it clear that these negotiations will be held "within a few months." Such certainty is indeed not new. The UNITA has always talked about the prospect of negotiations. This time, however, Jonas Savimbi firmly believes in the imminent defeat of the MPLA. "The resignation of the leader of the ranks of the pro-Soviet hard line, General Carrera, commander of the air force and general of the Soviet army, is undeniable proof of the weakness and splits within the MPLA. Moreover, our unofficial talks with some of its leaders indicate that the situation has never been so favorable for us."

However, the government in Luanda has consistently denied these claims, stating that it has never had any contact with the "puppet of Pretoria." South Africa, the embarrassing ally whose considerable influence Jonas Savimbi tries to minimize, supplies the UNITA (when it is not intervening directly) with equipment, spare parts, vehicles and, more prosaically, beer, cigarettes and toilet paper.

"On 9 August," Jonas Savimbi says in his own defense, "the UNITA launched a preventive attack against the MPLA at Cuito Canavalo, on the southern front. Twelve radar installations were destroyed, while trucks and tanks suffered the same fate. The government in Luanda hastened to accuse South Africa of being behind the operation. Pure propaganda. Not even a single South African was involved. Moreover, the MPLA, which says it captured South African soldiers, has never been able to prove it." Jonas Savimbi gets excited about this subject, particularly delicate for his movement, which is charged with complicity with apartheid. "This is ridiculous," he exclaims. "It is absurd to accuse a black of wanting to introduce apartheid in his own country." "Apart from this," Gen Tito Chinguji, the number three man in the UNITA adds, "apartheid cannot be exported, while communism can."

And yet the UNITA owes its survival to the last-minute intervention of South African planes last year. Fearing an MPLA offensive on the northern front, Savimbi had concentrated the bulk of his troops there. In fact, the government's army initiated a forceful attack at Cuito Canavalo, in the southern part of the country, a strategic point which controls access to the area dominated by the UNITA and its capital, Jamba. Caught in a trap, Jonas Savimbi had only one choice--to summon his South African "friends" to his aid. An airlift was immediately organized to transport the UNITA soldiers to the south. Last 21 August, Savimbi officially denied these reports to foreign newsmen. Later, he confirmed that they were correct. In fact, the UNITA has made gains this year, with the preventive attack launched at Cuito Canavalo on 9 August.

Paradoxically, the UNITA guerrilla fighters are waging a conventional war in this part of the country. Of the movement's 65,000 men, about 4,000 are concentrated in an area a few kilometers from this settlement, which has now been completely destroyed, after months of bombardment.

Waiting in the heat for an imminent offensive, Miguel, like hundreds of others, spends his life between two holes. In the first, he sleeps in the open air, near a bonfire which protects him against the rigors of the southern winter.

Every morning at about 5, Miguel only needs to walk a few meters to reach a second hole, a little larger than the first. Then he begins his day's vigil, with a Soviet grenade launcher (RPG), or just a Kalashnikov, within arm's reach. Only a few patrols pass to break the monotony of his days. The patrols pass close to the positions of the MPLA. The danger of an ambush alternates with the anguishing fear of stepping on a mine. Miguel has fought with the UNITA since he was 15--8 long years spent in the Angolan bush, where, he says, "I only think of one thing--running the Cubans and the Soviets out of my country." To alleviate the tedium of these long days, he reads a great deal, he explains, "in particular books about the UNITA and the writings of Comrade-General-President Jonas Malheiro Savimbi."

There is a personality cult and propaganda. The anticommunist UNITA, which is at war against Soviet expansionism, paradoxically has a Maoist cast, at least in its organization. In Jamba, for example, on one of the walls of the workshop where some 40 incapacitated guerrilla fighters work day and night to try and meet the need for uniforms, one of President Savimbi's slogans reminds them that "Community work is the most useful." Radio UNITA hammers away daily at party propaganda. What has been achieved in Jamba is not far from a perfect form of communism.

In Likua, the logistics center for the UNITA, weapons and vehicles are repaired, rehabilitated and manufactured, sometimes around the clock, without payment of any wages. Filipe also has worked for the UNITA for 11 years. His most recent job has been repairing the radiators on the huge Soviet trucks which the guerrilla force has gradually been acquiring to attack the MPLA convoys. Is he happy with his lot? "Yes," Filipe explains, "since I work for the cause." However, he has not seen his wife, who is a nurse at the front, for more than 5 months. "The strength of the UNITA is in its morale and its determination," Jonas Savimbi stated at the opening session of the congress.

Apparently this is far from being the case in the ranks of the MPLA, if we are to believe General Ben, operations commander at the Cuito Canavalo front. "The MPLA army is suffering from a massive wave of desertions," he explained. "The UNITA bombards the two MPLA brigades with 120-millimeter mortar shells every day, 'if possible, during the dinner hour,'" say Major Osorio, who directs the artillery fire. "This is particularly devastating to their morale." Perched high in a tree, I had an opportunity, moreover, to assess the damage. Each shell caused a veritable rout. A UNITA soldier on a branch a little higher up corrected the range by radio. Only three shells needed to be fired in order to regulate the aim precisely.



Jonas Savimbi does not fear the strengthening of the Cuban contingent in Angola, since the UNITA is receiving "effective" aid from the American government. President Reagan has even made it clear that he would be prepared to equip the "resistants" with Stinger missiles, the "nec plus ultra" in the realm of light antiaircraft weaponry. "Since last April, we have received effective aid from our American friends. As to whether the Stinger missiles are included, that is for me alone to know." Visibly, Jonas Savimbi does not like this subject. However, on our plane trip back, a UNITA leader became somewhat confidential. As a matter of fact, American aid has created some problems for the UNITA. One of the priority targets of this organization is an American company, Gulf Oil, which exploits the oil in Cabinda, in the northern part of the country. And, an irony of fate, the taxes paid by Gulf to the Marxist government in Luanda are in large part financing the war against the UNITA, which the government in Washington officially supports.

"Gulf is especially hostile toward us, unlike El-fAquitaine, which merely goes about its business, which does not mean that we exclude the possibility of attacking it," the UNITA leader explained. He took care to emphasize that no American official would ever be a target. This is an understandable precaution, the moreso since Savimbi has no interest in creating embarrassments for President Reagan, who with a certain solemnity, presented him with a certificate declaring him a "Freedom Fighter."

5157

CSO:3442/24

## BRIEFS

UNITA CLAIMS CONTROL OF MUNHANGO--"According to reports from staff headquarters, Munhango is still under UNITA's control," we were told yesterday by an informant of the movement in Lisbon, in contradiction to reports recently published on the situation in that part of Angola. The city of Munhango (Savimbi's birthplace) on the Benguela railway line is an important site for logistic support to the guerrillas operating in northern Angola. According to our informant, fighting continues along the operational axis of Luenga River and Munhango, and despite the fact that this is "one of the MPLA's most important offensives, we are still successfully withstanding it." [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Sep 86 p 52] 9805/9190

SAVIMBI REMARRIES--Few people know that Savimbi has remarried. His first wife died in tragic circumstances, struck by lightning during a tropical storm. It is also a little known fact that all the UNITA militants call each other "brothers" or "little brothers," and call Savimbi "the elder." He is also known among the soldiers as "Steel Beard," since he wears a beard and also because he is at the front line during battles, despite the opposition of his sympathizers, who believe that he should not put himself in such a dangerous position. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 25 Sep 86 p 4] 9805/9190

SAVIMBI'S WIFE EXPECTING--Ana Savimbi, Jonas Savimbi's wife, despite admitting to some fatigue (it is not easy to keep up with someone of her husband's energy), is particularly happy: she is expecting a baby in February. Congratulations. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Sep 86 p 5] 9805/9190

DEFENSE KILLS 59 UNITA 'BANDITS'--Approximately 50 UNITA bandits were killed by the Angolan defense and security forces military operations in the 8th military region in Bengo Province. Another (?12) UNITA bandits were captured as was war materiel, most of which was of South African origin. The FAPLA forces also destroyed huts where the bandits were hiding and released 69 civilians who are living under the yoke of the bandits. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Nov 86 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/379

COMMENTARY URGES RSA TO 'SHUT UP' ON CRASH

MB071254 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "The Loud Noise"]

[Text] We have still not wiped away our tears at the death of Samora Machel but Malan has returned to the attack with the same threats now directed not just against Mozambique but against the whole of the Frontline States. This comment carried by the national Mozambican News Agency, AIM, was a reaction to a warning from the South African defense minister, General Magnus Malan, that Frontline States which continue to point accusing finger at Pretoria over President Samora Machel's death were playing a dangerous game.

The emotion inherent in the commentary is understandable taking into account the circumstances of President Machel's death inside South Africa only a week after some South African leaders had issued a similar veiled warning against Mozambique in general and the person of Samora Machel.

As if this is not enough, South Africa has started making a lot of noise that could very well undermine the whole principle of a fair and impartial investigation into the plane crash that killed President Machel and 33 members of his delegation. There is a serious attempt to shift the blame to Mozambique. Foreign Minister Pik Botha now says the presidential plane was obsolete, the pilot was unprofessional, the electronic equipment was faulty, and the blood sample of some of the crew members showed that they were drunk. These are the latest in a series of insinuations. Immediately after the crash, Pretoria suggested that the plane crashed due to bad weather and the pilot's error of judgment. Do the South Africans now wish to assume the role of first judge in the whole affair? Can their role in the official investigation be credible when they have already started passing judgment even before the investigations begin?

If the hands of South Africa are clean, as they say, why does Pretoria appear so defensive and preemptive? We believe that the less the South Africans talk the better. As the country where the plane crashed, as the first people to arrive at the scene of the crash and having taken possession of the black box, they are obviously a crucial component of the inquiry. For them to pass judgement before the inquest begins might prejudice the whole exercise. As the matter is still subjudice, those participating in the inquiry at an official level should shut up and rather let others talk. That is consistent with the elementary principles of justice held sacrosanct by the civilized world.



## FAMINE RELIEF FUNDING SAID TO AID RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Oct 86 p 2

[Text]

PARIS — Relief workers and researchers have accused the Ethiopian government of distorting and manipulating its famine crisis for political ends.

The charges came at a one-day conference on the role of international aid agencies.

The conference, attended by more than 350 people, follows a heated debate in the French press over the causes of Ethiopia's food shortages and a series of books alleging that Western aid hurt more than it helped.

It also comes only two days after Ethiopian Foreign Minister Mr Goshu Wolde resigned, accusing the government of leading the country into "misery and destruction."

Mr Jason Clay, a researcher at Harvard University, said international aid to Ethiopia since 1984 had been used to disguise what he called the "disastrous failure of the country's agricultural reforms."

"The government is systematically destroying a well-functioning, ages-old system of local communal production and replacing it with a state-directed communal system."

Mr Clay, who bases his conclusions largely on interviews with Ethiopian refugees in Somalia, said 4.5 million peasants had been regrouped into new villages under a scheme of forced collectivisation.

Western countries donated some 1.2 million tons of food aid to Ethiopia in 1985 to help relieve famine which swept across

the north of the country after a severe drought in 1984.

Ethiopia's Marxist government, which last week said seven million people were still short of food, has rejected charges that it is partly to blame for or is exploiting the famine.

A statement from Addis Ababa's embassy in Paris described yesterday's conference as "part of a political campaign of denigration and disinformation against Ethiopia by forces that are trying to spread hatred against the Third World."

Also at the meeting was the French aid agency Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), expelled from Ethiopia in December 1985 after it criticised a scheme to resettle thousands of peasants from famine-stricken areas in the north to southern regions. It says up to 100 000 people died as a result of the scheme.

"Food distribution centres had become traps to entice a reluctant people into coming forward so they could be forcibly moved," MSF chairman Mr Rony Brauman told the conference.

"We decided it was better to tell the truth and risk being forced to leave than to keep quiet and continue this sham."

Mr Peter Niggli, a Swiss researcher, also criticised the role of food centres in aiding the resettlement scheme, which he said aims to move 1.5 million people. — Sapa-Reuter.

## ETHIOPIA

### BRIEFS

CLOSING DATE FOR OIL BIDS EXTENDED--The Ethiopian authorities have extended from October 30 this year to January 30 next the closing date for bids for the 24 offshore and onshore blocks for oil prospecting. Only the closing date for the attribution of Block 8 in the Ogaden, where Soviet experts have already been working, was kept as originally planned at October 10. [Text]  
[Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 18 Oct 86 p 6] /13046

CSO: 3400/374

## GAMBIA

### BRIEFS

RIVER BASIN SUMMIT POSTPONED--Banjul, Nov 4 (AFP)--A summit of the four-nation Gambia River Basin Development Organization, due to open in the Gambian capital Tuesday after two postponements, has been put off indefinitely, officials said here. The officials said only that the meeting had been further postponed due to scheduling problems among the heads of state of Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, and Guinea. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 4 Nov 86 AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/382

## COMMENTARY RENEWS CALL FOR 'AFRICAN HIGH COMMAND'

AB071745 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Victor Markin commentary]

[Text] The continued threats to peace in southern Africa by the activities of apartheid South Africa and bandits and terrorists like the so-called Mozambique Resistance and UNITA, who are actively supported by the racist regime, occupy the minds of all true patriotic Africans, especially coming in the wake of the recent mysterious death of Comrade Samora Machel. Renewed pledges by the bandits not only to continue the sabotage of economic targets in Mozambique but also to extend it to neighboring Zimbabwe should not be taken lightly.

Jonas Savimbi, leader of the highway robbers, UNITA, after moaning and groaning on his recent visit to France over alleged Soviet-Cuban adventurism in Angola, now seems to have the confidence to go back and destroy more farms, hospitals, railway lines, schools and so on. The independence of Namibia continues to be in stalemate. So, the continent continues to be the playground of mercenaries and their agents. It is now on record that the infamous Nkomati Accord of March 1984, signed by Mozambique and racist Pretoria, could not in reality convince anyone of its effectiveness right from the word go, because it was executed under the threat of military and economic disruption by the apartheid regime.

But what has been the response of Africa to the plight of states like Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, and Angola, which continue to be pounded at will by racist South African troops? After 23 years of its birth, the OAU should be able to tackle its problems. Up to now, the idea of a continental African government followed by economic independence to guarantee Africa the best terms, as far as pricing for its badly needed industrial raw materials are concerned, have been decried as utopian.

The African High Command, a very important force especially in the preservation and protection of independent African countries, has not materialized. The idea to mount an expeditionary force to tackle racist Ian Smith after his infamous unilateral declaration of independence in 1965 was described by some African heads of state at that time as grandiose and impracticable. But how about cooperation for a regional peace-keeping force now, in the face of all the threats to social, economic, and political existence of most African states?

It is regrettable that up till now there is no standing organization for African military cooperation in the true sense of it. So, like the Frontline States of southern Africa, individual African states are left to face the brunt of imperialist and neocolonialist forces alone with drastic consequences, resulting in deaths of innocent men, women, and children, and destruction of vital economic institutions and infrastructures.

The African High Command needs to be given another serious thought by the OAU. All those African leaders who cannot resist the hypnotic spell of the imperialists should wake up. The Frontline States should not be left alone in this confrontation with racist Pretoria and its terrorist agents. A threat on Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, and any other African country is, and must be taken as, a threat on the rest of Africa.

/6662

CSO: 3400/386

BRIEFS

FRG DEBT RESCHEDULED--The minister of state, Maurice Sery Gnoleba, today signed a bilateral agreement with the FRG on behalf of the Republic of Ivory Coast on the rescheduling of our external debt over a period of several years. This covers a total sum of 10.7 billion CFA francs for 1986, 1987, and 1988. [Excerpt] [Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Nov 86 AB] /6662

NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED--The head of state, President Houphouet-Boigny, yesterday received the Nigerian minister of external relations, Bolaji Akinyemi, who is on a visit to our country. At the meeting, the Nigerian external relations minister presented President Felix Houphouet-Boigny a message from the Nigerian head of state. The meeting took place in the presence of our minister of foreign affairs, Simeon Ake, and our ambassador to Nigeria. After the meeting, President Houphouet-Boigny received the Nigerian minister of external relations and his delegation for dinner. [Text] [Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 5 Nov 86 AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/385

## RECONCILIATION TALK PROGRESS DISCUSSED

## NDPL Urges Talk Resumption

AB060958 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL], has called on the opposition Liberia Unification Party [LUP] and Liberia Action Party [LAP] to return to the reconciliatory talks currently being held under the auspices of the goodwill ambassadors. The call was contained in a statement read today by NDPL Vice Chairman Francis Allan Horton at the party headquarters in Sinkor. In the statement, Mr Horton expressed regrets over the decision of LAP and LUP to withdraw from the talks at this time when efforts were being made to draft a memorandum of understanding among the four party representatives at the talks.

Mr Horton, who is chairman of the NDPL's delegation to the talks, assured the two parties of the NDPL's support and cooperation at the talks and urged them to return to it so that together we can seek peace and unity through dialogue and cooperation. Mr Horton then outlined a number of steps which he said the NDPL undertook and which the leadership of President Samuel Kanyon Doe has initiated to bring about a favorable atmosphere in the country and ensure peace and unity of all citizens. Mr Horton cited repeated appeals by President Doe to Liberians abroad to return home and contribute to the task of nation building and return passports to citizens to facilitate their free travel in and out of the country and the present and past efforts of the Liberian Council of Churches to hold reconciliatory talks among all political parties in the country as efforts being made to bring peace to the country.

Mr Horton commended the goodwill ambassadors for their efforts to reconcile differences between the various political parties in the country, and urged them to continue to refertilize the routes to success in this land.

Mr Horton also praised the Unity Party for their participation in the talks. Chairman Horton has, meanwhile, explained that the decision of the NDPL to (?comment) publicly on the reconciliation talks was based on the demand of NDPL members and foreign friends who have expressed interest in the talks.

## UPP Welcomed Into Political Arena

AB061215 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The chairman of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL], Keikura Kpoto, has assured members of the opposition of a clean and fair fight in the ensuing municipal and legislative by-elections. Speaking yesterday on the second day of the first national congress of the United People's Party [UPP] at the Monrovia city hall, Senator Kpoto said the admission of the UPP into the political arena was an indication of the NDPL government's willingness to coexist with the opposition. According to today's edition of the DAILY OBSERVER newspaper, Chairman Kpoto said the NDPL government would welcome many opposition parties in the country for realisation of meaningful development projects.

/6662

CSO: 3400/383



## LIBERIA

### BRIEFS

**MUSLIM GROUP COMPLAINS OF HARASSMENT**--The (?Repentist) Muslims of Liberia have appealed to the Ministry of Justice to intervene in a dispute between members of the organization and local authorities of Grand Capemount County. In a letter to Justice Minister Jenkins Scott on Tuesday, the leader of the (?Repentist) Muslims of Liberia, (Abdullah Tunis), complained that some members of his organization were tortured, molested, and detained upon the orders of Capemount County. According to the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY [LINA], (Tunis) has asked the Justice Ministry to intervene in the matter because he said (Repentist) Muslims in the village have continually been molested by local authorities from (Teoh) District. LINA said efforts to contact the Capemount superintendent by telephone proved futile. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Nov 86 AB] /6662

**GULF ATTACKS ON NEUTRAL SHIPS**--Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Nov 6 (AFP)--Liberia's commissioner of maritime affairs, George Cooper, has expressed grave concern over missile attacks on ships registered in his country, in hostilities between Iran and Iraq. In a broadcast on church-sponsored Radio ELWA, monitored in the Ivory Coast, he urged shipowners to exercise patience. The situation in the Gulf was "far beyond the control of maritime nations." Mr Cooper, home from New York where he attended a meeting of the Liberian Ship Owners Council, said his country was prepared to join any friendly government in speaking out against unprovoked attacks on neutral ships. So far this year, 17 Liberian-registered tankers totalling around 3.7 million tonnes representing three percent of the fleet had been attacked. Liberian authorities had earlier protested to the Iraqi and Iranian Governments, stressing the right of free passage for neutral ships. In September, government officials raised the issue at the nonaligned summit in Harare and through its chairmanship of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 6 Nov 86 AB] /6662

**EYADEMA SENDS MESSAGE TO DOE**--Togolese Foreign Minister Atsu Amega today delivered a special message from President Gnassingbe Eyadema to President Samuel Kanyon Doe. Contents of the message were not revealed, but Presidential Press Secretary Patrick Koomey said they were believed to center on regional issues and matters of interest to Togo and Liberia. The Togolese foreign minister was accompanied to the Executive Mansion by Foreign Minister Bernard Blamo and Chief of Protocol Adolphus During. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Nov 86 AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/384

## TRAINING FOR PORT TECHNICIANS FINANCED BY UN, SWEDISH GROUP

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] To enhance the understanding of port management in order to make more acceleration possible in the reception and movement of cargo is the main goal of a course started yesterday by the Port School in Maputo. For its implementation, the course has financing from the United Nations agency for the development of trade and transportation [sic] (UNCTAD), and the Swedish Agency for International Development (ASDI).

The two financing agencies collected the teaching materials to be used in the course, specifically, audiovisual aides, reading materials, and booklets containing exercises to consolidate the subject matter taught. The course attendees will benefit from the use of slide projectors to introduce every instructional unit. Based on the established plan, the classes will not be merely explanatory, but will also include demonstrations on the very site of port activity, so that the students may compare what they are learning with the ideal activity and actual daily activity of port workers.

The 15 individuals participating in the course are in charge of port operations, now with considerable experience. The course will be given by two technicians from the financing agencies, with advisors from the Port School as aides. All the course members are working in the port of Maputo, but three more members are expected from the central and northern sections of the country. A port worker from Guinea-Bissau is also participating.

#### Spirit of the Course

Our reporter attended the slide projection of the introductory lesson, which gave a detailed account of the feasibility of efficient activity in ports, such as a reduction in operating costs, specifically offering the port the opportunity to compete advantageously with others, as well as to provide adequate service for exports of goods and contribute to their country's economic prosperity.

The lesson points out that efficiency in port activity is related to the quality of the use made of labor and the mechanical equipment in existence.

Good use of the productive force is synonymous with ending congestion of goods, because the latter will not be subject to delays in the transit warehouses. In efficient activity, it is known when and where every man or every hoist should be doing work. Poor managerial use of the productive force gradually leads to the client's disinterest in port services, which the port may attempt to counter by opting in vain for financial overcharges to multiply the labor and technical equipment. This will prove futile unless it makes the choice to provide for the efficient management of port movement operations.

In the present-day world, 80 percent of the goods transported in the four corners of the world are carried by maritime routes. Mozambique, as a country endowed with an extensive seacoast, has an advantage in developing its ports, because there are many countries in the interior part of the continent which, because of geographical contingencies, are interested [words missing from text] in human initiative.

At the course started yesterday, the participants told us that difficulties persist in their work places, leading to a burdening of port activity; which is why attending the course now seems necessary to them.

The technician from UNCTAD, Dr Joao Vieira, told us that it would be useful for our country to train rail-port workers because the overall prosperity of our economy will be achieved if we can count on the expedient of seaports. The course was opened by the national director of ports and railroads, engineer Ferreira Mendes.

2909

CSO: 3442/19

INTERNATIONAL AID TO NIASSA FAMINE VICTIMS UNDER WAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The director of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, Amos Mahanjane, disclosed that various products of prime necessity and essential goods will be channeled to Niassa Province as part of the emergency program to aid 443,000 persons stricken by the famine raging in over half the districts. Meanwhile, representatives from four international organizations, including the PMA [World Food Program] and UNICEF, have gone to that province already, to experience "on site" the tragedy that famine has caused in a province traditionally known as one of those with the most abundant food.

In connection with this operation to aid the stricken population, seven flights have already been made with a Mozambique Airlines cargo aircraft, carrying a total of about 80 tons of various products, including rice, sugar, medicines, clothing, blankets, edible oils, and lubricating oil for the vehicles involved in the process of distributing those provisions among the eight districts hit by food shortages.

Meanwhile, persons representing four international organizations visited Niassa Province last month to experience "on site" the situation caused by famine in a province traditionally known as one of those with the most abundant food in the country, the news of whose declaration of famine came as a shock, both internally and externally, based on the views of some of those persons, who included high-ranking officials of the World Food Program and UNICEF.

Amos Mahanjane disclosed that the individuals who visited Niassa expressed solidarity with the situation prevailing in the province. However, some practical gesture demonstrating that solidarity may occur as early as this week, when the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters meets with representatives of those agencies, at their request, as the reporter from NOTICIAS learned.

According to Amos Mahanjane, the unloading of the products is being carried out at two strategic sites, making it possible to distribute them in the southern and northern districts of the province. Five of them, namely, Lago, Sanga, Mavago, and Mecula, are located in the north, and the other three in the south. Thus, the LAM cargo aircraft has been making alternate flights

between the towns of Lichinga and Cuamba, whose districts are considered to have been stricken and among the most heavily populated.

More critical situations are being experienced in the social institutions, particularly the hospitals and schools of a boarding type, in which patients and students even spend a day without meals in some instances, and have only one meal, in others. This situation is reflected in the slight academic achievement of the students, and in the difficulty in curing the diseases among patients whose bodies are weakened by lack of food.

The products sent already and yet to be sent, which are as few as the prevailing situation is serious, are a result of contributions from national organizations, state institutions, and humanitarian organizations; and they are aimed at minimizing the tragic states of disease and malnutrition now affecting many citizens, even in the vicinity of the town of Lichinga, the provincial capital.

Amos Mahanjane expressed the view that, if the aid to the population is not immediate, there may be cases of fatalities, although never in proportions as high as occurred in Inhambane and Gaza during 1983 and the subsequent years.

Amos Mahanjane claimed that if it were possible to ease the situation with regular shipments of products to the province, the famine might last only until the first harvest; inasmuch as the state sector is counting on producing the maximum volume possible, if the weather conditions and other essential factors are favorable for it. He disclosed that extensive areas have already been prepared by state agricultural units in Mandimba and other locations in the province, quoting reports provided by the provincial government.

In a recent statement on the famine situation in Niassa, the leader of this province had estimated about 10,000 tons of grain as being the minimal requirement to aid the stricken population. The persons affected by famine represent over half the province's inhabitants, estimated at more than 600,000, according to the latest population census (1980).

To coordinate the operations to aid the province, Amos Mahanjane revealed that, this week, an official of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters is due to go to Niassa, heading an emergency commission operating under the provincial government's jurisdiction.

The famine in Niassa has affected eight of the 15 districts (according to the new administrative division), namely, Lago, Sanga, Lichinga, Mecula, Guamba, Metarica, Maua, and Mavago, in the north, northeast, and south.

2909

CSO: 3442/19

RED CROSS GIVES FOOD AID TO FLOOD, DROUGHT VICTIMS IN BOANE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Last Wednesday, the population of the 30 de Janeiro-Campuane Communal Village in Boane received powdered milk and dried fish from the Mozambican Red Cross, a gift aimed at easing the major food shortage affecting them; a fact resulting from the lack of commercial service and from the drought raging in the region, leading to a reduction in the yield from agricultural work.

The food donation was made available by members of the CVM's provincial secretariat in Maputo and representatives from the International Red Cross League. District political and health officials, and members of the village's Mobilizing Group, as well as members of the mass organizations, attended the events of the ceremony.

The food donations to the village have consistently been carried out since last year, after a first experiment had failed, owing to the confusion prevailing in the distribution.

This time, since the organization has apparently been improved, the food was distributed to accommodate every family group, of which the village has nearly 300, with 3 kilograms of fish and the same amount of milk.

Nutritionist agents associated with the distributing team explained to the population the best method of consuming milk in the form of dehydrated powder, because improper use leads to the occurrence of diarrhea. The milk was not advised for children under a year old. The population also received instructions on the consumption of fish donated to Mozambique by a Scandinavian country.

Starving People

The 30 de Janeiro-Campuane Communal Village is inhabited by peasants whose original residential areas were stricken by rain from tropical depression "Domoina," forcing the populace to move. The major problem of concern to the inhabitants is the food shortage: There is no store to provide products, and the land can hardly produce green vegetables, grain or cassava.



The village has nearly 1,700 inhabitants, served by three water holes, built by the Canadian rural development organization, CUSO/SUCO. The houses are made of unstable materials that the population procures in the vicinity. The villagers have recently been undergoing a destabilized security situation.

A primary school operates in the village with over 150 students attending first and second grade, in two work shifts. The pupils are led by two teachers for whom the community will build housing.

The educational achievement is limited by the hunger that the youngsters suffer at home.

The educational establishment does not serve a beverage or lunch, because it lacks products. With the food donation to the village, the school benefited from a portion of two packages of milk, totaling 100 kilograms. This milk will soon be served to the pupils.

Another difficulty hampering the educational achievement is the fact that the children only have contact with the Portuguese language on the school premises. However, the teachers' perseverance in instruction has reduced the proportions of the problem. The school's director, instructor Titos Vasco Chiscola, told our reporter that he expected regular support from the CVM to surmount some of the problems.

The school director remarked: "I hope that the CVM will give us assistance every time that it is able. Our students have no clothing or food, and this makes a good school achievement difficult. The pupils cannot attain their maximum capacities. I hope for more support."

A health station, also built at the initiative of CUSO/SUCO, is being completed in the village. For the future operation of the health unit, the villagers are counting on Red Cross aid, particularly with regard to food products.

The CVM provincial secretariat's brigade told the village inhabitants that the assistance to the population who are recreating their lives after emerging from natural disasters or terrorist violence is the CVM's policy. Hence, the village will be aided again.

#### Those Who Eat Too Much

Although the population of the 30 de Janeiro-Campuaue Communal Village have expressed immense satisfaction at having received food, they have not failed to complain over the obvious opportunism of certain members of the local agencies.

One woman villager, reiterating the widespread opinion of the inhabitants, remarked: "There are some here who eat a great deal; they are people from the agencies. The wife lines up with us here; the husband receives his share as an official; but all the food goes to the same house. It isn't right for some to eat too much." They also complain at the fact that, on the day of the food

donation, individuals in authority showed their faces, having been unconcerned about the life of the village, but only wishing to be included in the distribution.

The members of the distributing team told our reporter that the problem of those who avoid receiving on an equal basis, using tricks to procure more, is quite common now. The humanitarian institution has tried, unsuccessfully, to eliminate such activities, because there is a concern for really serving the needy population.

2909

CSO: 3442/19



PANDA DISTRICT RECEIVES INFLUX OF FAMINE VICTIMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 86 p 8

[Text] Nearly 16,000 people from the Panda district of Inhambane Province are undergoing serious food shortages as a result of the drought of the past 2 years and the activities of the armed bandits.

This situation was disclosed on Thursday in Panda to the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) by the provincial secretary for the economy, Antonio Matsamane Manjane, during a visit by the general director of the Swedish Agency for International Development (ASDI), Carl Tham.

Carl Tham was accompanied by the minister of trade, Jorge Aranda da Silva; the national director of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters (DPCCN), Amos Mahanjane; and other provincial government leaders.

Addressing the visiting delegation, Antonio Manhane said that, because of the lack of rainfall since 1984, the Panda population is dependent upon external assistance.

Manjane added that the population most stricken by famine is distributed mainly in the localities of Bilanhane, Jojo, Macavelane, and Mawayela.

The problem has been worsened by the influx into Panda of people from the districts of Massinga, in northern Inhambane, and Chibuto, Chicualacuala, and Mandihakeze, in Gaza Province, who are fleeing from the armed bandits' operations.

Nearly 900 persons coming from those districts have settled in the village named N'komati Accord, 3 kilometers from the district headquarters.

From the military standpoint, the situation in the district of Panda has improved as a result of the Army's offensive against the bandits; and it is because of this that the flow of migration to that region is taking place.

The district administrator, Domingos Alberto Guambe, told AIM that the lack of transportation facilities is also hampering the channeling of food assistance to the most needy population.

Guambe added that owing to this situation, his district has been prevented from providing timely assistance to the population of the localities of Jojo, Macavelane, and Mawayela, situated approximately 120 kilometers from the district headquarters.

Guambe remarked: "We make use of private cars and tractors to remove products, but they are insufficient."

During the brief visit to the N'komati Accord Village, AIM noted the presence of poorly nourished children, observing shortages of milk and sugar.

Under normal circumstances, Panda district, with a total population of 58,000 inhabitants, produces corn, rice, beans, green vegetables, cashew nuts, cattle, and sheep and goats, but the prolonged drought has destroyed these crops.

2909

CSO: 3442/19

# LACK OF RAIN THREATENS RICE PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Rice production in the areas adjacent to the Buzi River, specifically in Chilola, has fallen considerably this year, due mainly to the scarcity of rainfall. On the other hand, according to sources connected to the agricultural sector of the Buzi district in Sofala, the marketing campaign for farmers' surpluses is practically in jeopardy due to a lack of incentives for bartering.

Using oxteams, the farmers of Chilola and Penha plowed and sowed the land, from which, according to some of the people interviewed by our reporters, they harvested yields of less than 10 sacks of rice, the most widely cultivated cereal in that region of Buzi. Augusto Maponde, a farmer from Chilola, stated that, due to the late arrival of the rains, he was able to harvest just seven sacks of rice. Though not satisfied with the results achieved this year, which are very low in comparison with the previous year, Maponde revealed that he has at this moment plantings of tomatoes, cabbages and onions.

In Penha, another riverside area, located on the right bank of the Buzi River, a green and promising carpet spreads out before us. There are dozens of kilometers of land covered in corn. Here, the farmers approached by our reporters, in addition to stating that the Penha region constitutes a major center for manioc production, proved to be optimistic with regard to the projected yield of the corn harvest.

## Marketing In Jeopardy

Meanwhile, the marketing campaign in the Buzi district is in serious jeopardy, due to the lack of incentives for bartering. Although Domingos Canda, an official of AGRICOM at the district level, recognized the low indicators of agricultural production in comparison with past years, he admitted nevertheless that the lack of barter products is going to have a negative influence on the marketing process.

Some farmers we contacted stated that, in previous years, products used as incentives included clothing from the Department of Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities, electrical batteries, flour, soap, and "Xirico" radios, among others. This does not occur now. Commenting on that fact, Teotonio dos Murchangos, Sofala's provincial director of agriculture who was then visiting the Buzi district,

said that agricultural marketing should be planned based on the agricultural importance of each region. "This will make it possible to create better conditions to carry out the campaign and will contribute to the success of future campaigns," he said.

9895

CSO: 3442/3

## STUDENTS TAKE COURSES IN IRRIGATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] With the launching this month in Maputo of the fourth course on motorpump operation and maintenance and the start-up at the end of the year of theoretical-practical classes to qualify extension-program monitors in several of the country's provinces, the cycle of the three areas of training including upper, middle and lower levels designed to train experts in irrigation comes to a close. NOTICIAS found out on Monday from reliable sources that the first project is sponsored by the Secretariat of State for Agricultural Hydraulics (SEHA) and the National Water Board (DNA), and the second by SEHA and the United Nations Fund for Food and Agriculture (FAO).

Since the creation of the Secretariat of State for Agricultural Hydraulics three years ago, courses have been given for sprinkler irrigation agents, operation and maintenance of motorpumps, plant protection, accountants, nature preservation, agricultural administration and planning, erosion prevention, and topography, among others.

The people with whom we talked explained that, up to the proclamation of national independence, there were nearly 50,000 hectares of irrigated areas in the country, located mostly in Chokwe, covering a surface area of nearly 16,000 hectares. The remaining 30,000 served the sugar-cane fields of MARAGRA, Incomati, Buzi, Mafambisse, Luabo, and Marromeu for planting sugar cane and other crops currently considered priority crops.

"Since then," the sources said, "approximately 31,500 hectares have been incorporated. This propelled us to open a new teaching area: that of professional training on different levels."

So, only at the beginning of this decade were we able to introduce into the School of Agriculture of Eduardo Mondlane University an endowed chair on irrigation, with the support of the University of Nageningen, in the kingdom of Holland. The launching of these programs is mentioned starting in 1984.

At the middle level, there exists an agreement between the Secretariats of State for Agricultural Hydraulics (SEHA) and of Technical and Professional Teaching (SETEP) to train personnel who can then enter irrigation programs as well as water supply programs. In the specific

case of the Industrial Institute, in the first two years, a core curriculum is given to students of both irrigation and water supply. The final year is that of specialization in one of these two areas.

There are cases in which certain courses, depending on their particular requirements, are taught directly by SEHA, such as those on topography and construction of irrigation systems. However, SETEP's participation in the training of basic technicians in agricultural hydraulics is obvious.

Special attention should be given to the extension-program monitors in teaching agricultural practices to farmers, cooperatives and family production areas, in a project that has financing from the United Nations Fund for Food and Agriculture (FAO) and, obviously, the participation of SEHA.

There is another type of training on irrigation matters involving recipients of scholarships who go abroad to take courses.

Our sources emphasized: "This is our goal: to train personnel, motivate them, bring them up to date, and fit them into potential agricultural development projects."

9895

CSO: 3442/3

# SOFALA SEES PRODUCTION, MARKETING, EXPORT DISCREPANCIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Sofala Provincial Government, whose work ended late Monday morning, in the city of Beira, decided to devote more attention to agricultural marketing and exporting. For this purpose, two working commissions were formed, with the specific mission of reactivating and lending greater dynamism to the operativeness of these two sectors vital to the province's economy.

The decision to create a working commission to supervise agricultural marketing was due mainly to the fact that it was found that, during the 1985-86 agricultural campaign, as in other harvest seasons, despite the fact that the farm production indexes reached large numbers for some products, the marketing did not keep up properly with that pace.

Actually, rice production in the city of Beira, which, during the previous campaign, had attained levels never before reached, lacked the necessary counterpart in the marketing process; something that may have negative effects on future agricultural campaigns.

The meagerness of the items placed at the disposal of those participating in the marketing, their late arrival, and the shortage of transportation facilities for removing marketed products were cited as the bottlenecks in the process.

However, in one of the speeches made during that organ's opening session, Governor Francisco Masquil described the marketing system used in Sofala as "quite strict."

Hence, they observed the need to form a working commission including representatives from agriculture, trade, industry, and transport and communications, with specific duties to reactivate and lend greater dynamism to this sector, so that it might effectively fulfill the purposes for which it was created.

## Creating Motivation for Export

Creating motivation to export consumer goods produced in the province is the goal of the commission formed at the fourth session of the Sofala government.



In fact, last year special attention was given by the government to production for export, thereby generating foreign currency that is so necessary for the province. The government's appeal was partially responded to by certain producers, particularly those involved in shrimp, dried fish, and hot peppers.

However, the entities responsible for both the probing of markets and the bureaucratic formalities did not carry out their mission properly, owing essentially to the little experience and desire in the sector.

This situation obviously caused the products, primarily shrimp and hot peppers, to remain in storage for long periods, thereby losing the qualities required on the stringent international markets.

#### Diagnosing Problems

The Fourth Session of the Sofala Provincial Government initiated its work on Friday, 19 September, with only two items on the agenda, namely, an analysis of the fulfillment of the central state plan for the first half, and an evaluation of the draft plan for the 1986-87 agricultural campaign.

In an activity considered by Governor Francisco Masquil as being "a diagnosis of the problems which have most affected the province's economy," the participants were divided on the afternoon of the same day into four working groups to study and reflect upon the following topics: agriculture and trade, construction, transportation and finance, industry, labor and export, and education and health.

The meeting was scheduled to close on Tuesday, 23 September. However, the tragic death of Jose Paulo N'Chumali, a member of the party's Central Committee and Provincial Committee secretary for defense, which took place on the night of 20 September, postponed the closing of the session, because all the members of the provincial government were involved in the funeral ceremonies for the unfortunate leader.

#### Fishing: Only Sector to Fulfill

Fishing activity was the only sector in Sofala Province which attained good production rates during the first half of this year, achieving 11 percent over-fulfillment, in comparison with the same period of 1985.

According to the report submitted by the provincial director for the plan, Luis Silva, the cooperation with the German Democratic Republic in this area was the driving force; because, like most of the sectors of activity in the province, the fishing industry is still suffering major difficulties of a material type.

In fact, operating since 1984 with four boats off the Sofala coast, the GDR, in cooperation with EMOPESCA, the Mozambican Fishing Enterprise, has attained considerable levels in catching fish which is sold on the local market through PESCOM.

According to the report of the plan staff submitted at the Fourth Session of the Provincial Government, other sectors, namely, those of agroindustry and metal-working, had low production rates, owing mainly to the destabilizing action of the armed bandits and the meager supply of raw materials.

The diversion of priorities in material supplies to meet new needs, and the poor administration of projects are other factors which had an effect on the non-fulfillment of goals, particularly in the construction field.

2909

CSO: 3442/19

# MACHEL LEAVES LEGACY OF 'UNWINNABLE WAR'

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Review) in English 26 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

**M**OZAMBIQUE'S embattled Frelimo government was in a state of crisis before President Samora Machel was killed. His death has now plunged it into what might be called a super-crisis.

As the President's body lies in state in Maputo, awaiting burial on Tuesday, the Frelimo political bureau is confronting decisions that will profoundly affect the country's immediate and long-term future.

What it decides could bring radical change to one-party Marxist Mozambique.

First on the politburo's order of business is to mourn, inter and suitably honour the bouncy little freedom fighter who steered the former Portuguese territory through its first 11 years of independence.

But Machel's era has come to a close and a new one is beginning. The politburo's prime concern now is to try to dictate the shape and direction of the post-Machel era.

To a considerable extent, this will be decided by the choice of Machel's successor.

Machel's sudden death must have brought to a head a long-simmering conflict between the left and right wings of Mozambique's only legal party, a struggle not only over ideology and economic policy, but also over the waging of the guerilla war.

Whichever way the war is looked at, there is no doubt that Frelimo has been losing it. In the most extreme interpretation, the very life of the Frelimo government is at stake.

What to do about the war is therefore the biggest single issue facing the party's 140-member central committee, which ostensibly shapes party policy, and the 11-member politburo, which does.

The politburo's choice of president to succeed Machel could give a pointer to how it proposes to tackle the war issue and will certainly influence, if not dictate, the actions that will be taken from now on.

The crucial question is whether to end the fighting by reaching a political settlement with the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) movement or to carry on trying to crush or contain it militarily, in the face of the harsh reality that the rebels are going from strength to strength while the chances of Frelimo getting effective outside help remain slim.

What makes a deal with the MNR so hard for Frelimo to swallow is that it almost certainly would involve a compromise with Frelimo's Marxist-Leninist ideology.

To outside observers the failure of that ideology is abundantly illustrated by Mozambique's

unchecked slide into poverty and growing hardship for its 13 million people. Frelimo puts the blame on the war, which now eats up half of the national budget, and particularly on South Africa for allegedly preventing the defeat of the rebels by continuing to supply them.

Deviating from basic Marxist tenets would be painful, for they are deeply cherished by the politburo.

When the Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique was formed in Dar es Salaam in 1962 by the merger of three smaller movements, it had no Marxist or, indeed, any well-defined ideological hue.

This remained the case when Frelimo first resorted to arms in 1964 to end rule from Portugal. It was a liberation movement rather than a political party, and a relatively small one, with fewer than 3 000 combatants after 10 years in the bush.

The Marxist colouring came partly from the fact that the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Communist China were the countries most ready to supply the Frelimo guerillas with weapons.

As the movement became more confident of actually succeeding in overthrowing Portugal's rule, the question of the policy to be adopted after independence came to the fore.

From the beginning, Machel was associated with the radical faction of the movement then led by Marcelino dos Santos and which was opposed by a moderate nationalist ethnic grouping.

Both factions have claimed to have had the support of Frelimo's founder and first president, Dr Eduardo Mondlane. However, his assassination by a parcel bomb in 1969 opened the way for Machel to assume the leadership of the party and to consolidate the power of the radicals.

Frelimo nevertheless took power at independence in 1975 as a socialist but not a Marxist party.

Restructuring of the party was assiduously promoted by the radical faction, however, and by 1979 it had emerged as a fully-fledged Marxist-Leninist party.

From the start, Frelimo tolerated no political opposition and this may be one reason why the MNR developed into a powerful, if loosely-knit, resistance movement that today challenges Frelimo's control in more than two-thirds of Mozambique.

Though it incorporates some dissident Mozambique political figures who had opposed the growth of Marxism in Frelimo, the MNR (Movimento Nacional tencia de Mocambique) was first formed by the Rhodesian government as an instrument of retaliation against Mozambique's support for the Zanu guerrillas.

The Rhodesians were interested not so much in overthrowing the Frelimo government as in discouraging it from sheltering and aiding Zanu.

When Rhodesia became Zimbabwe, the MNR was taken over by South Africa, whose government had viewed the growth of a Marxist regime on its border with horror. Under South Africa's wing, the MNR became a better organised and more effective force.

Some MNR members may be given the benefit of the doubt and credited with having made

expedient use of Rhodesia and South Africa to promote their efforts to overthrow Marxist domination in their homeland. But the MNR has never projected a clear ideological image or presented crisp policies.

It has been easy for Frelimo to characterise it as a "bandit" group.

To some extent this has been due to the MNR's inexperience in public relations, but more to its inability to produce a strong and charismatic leader.

Unlike Jonas Savimbi of Unita in Angola, the present MNR leader, the bespectacled Mr Afonso Dhlakama, is hardly known outside his organisation. It is doubtful that more than five out of any 1 000 newspaper readers in any country would recognise a photograph of him.

The MNR, which is also known as Renamo, does have policies, however. In general, it wants a Mozambique that will be non-aligned internationally and will promote a free enterprise economy with a measure of state control.

It favours a political structure blending ethnic customs with Western-style democratic government. The right of the people to select their government by periodic free elections appears from the MNR's statements to be one of its fundamental requirements.

South Africa has made no secret of its arms supplies to the MNR before the signing of the Nkomati Accord between Pretoria and Maputo in 1984.

The Frelimo government says South Africa has violated the Accord, a mutual non-aggression treaty, by continuing to supply the rebels secretly. Pretoria denies this.

The MNR attributes its growing success since Nkomati to its ability to capture arms from the dispirited Frelimo troops.

Whatever the reason, it has reduced Frelimo's control of

Mozambique virtually to the urban centres and has made unescorted road travel hazardous almost everywhere.

Yet the rebels can make no convincing claim to popular support. Without an election it is hard to make an accurate assessment, but there is little doubt that the MNR is in no position to put up a viable government at present.

It has set up no government-in-exile, only a variety of spokesmen in overseas capitals, some of whose credentials are dubious and who seem to be at odds with one another.

Neither has it been able to hold any part of Mozambique long enough to set up any kind of administration.

After Frontline States threatened recently to close Malawi's borders unless it stopped sheltering the rebels, large MNR forces, having been recently expelled, appeared in areas close to the Malawi border and captured several towns.

If they can hold the towns, their standing will rise in Mozambique and the outside world.

Even as hit-and-run guerrillas, however, the rebels have worn down Frelimo's control to the point where Pretoria has made serious efforts to bring them together with Frelimo in talks aimed at a political settlement.

These produced the "Pretoria Declaration" of 1984 in which the two sides agreed in principle to a cease-fire.

Nothing came of this much-ballyhooed agreement, however, for it subsequently transpired that while the MNR thought the process was leading to free elections, Frelimo saw it only as an amnesty exercise enabling the rebels to abandon the struggle without fear of punishment and recognise Frelimo's sovereignty.

The South Africans also thought when they arranged

the talks that they were about negotiating an end to the war and a political settlement.

There is evidence that at least some members of the Frelimo government had similar ideas, but that these were unknown to, let alone shared by, other members of the government.

President Machel and the hard-liners in his government have persistently rejected an accommodation with the rebels.

Earlier this year, he gave up some of his administrative responsibilities to give him more time for the prosecution of the war.

Yet expectations of a negotiated settlement have persisted among outside observers, if only because of the desperate position into which the Frelimo government is being pushed by the rebels' successes and the continuing decline of the economy.

The extent of this decline is shown by statistics.

The country's external debt rose from zero in 1973 to \$1.4 billion in 1984, when Mozambique was forced to default on payment of its foreign debt.

Seaborne freight traffic fell from 17 million tons in 1974 to 1.2 million in 1984. Electricity

production dropped from 14 billion kWh in 1973 to 5.8 billion kWh in 1981.

Coal production decreased from 574 000 tons in 1975 to 100 000 in 1984 and cotton from 290 000 tons in 1972 to 73 000 in 1981.

Even production of cashew nuts, which was a major peasant industry, fell from 216 000 tons in 1973 to 5 800 tons in 1983.

Deaths due to famine have risen from a very few to hundreds of thousands, and thousands of refugees have fled to other countries, mainly South Africa, to escape the economic hardships as well as the war.

Though some foodstuffs are now in good supply, many staples are rationed and the black market flourishes.

The government blames these problems on drought, floods and the war rather than on the economic system it has imposed on the country.

But while the weather and the war clearly are major factors, the incentive-killing Marxist system has been blamed to a considerable extent by Western analysts.

Their view is supported by the experience of almost every other African country that has imposed similar systems.

The Machel government has softened the harsh constraints it originally applied on private enterprise, but apparently not enough to halt the economic slide.

A question given increased importance by Machel's death is whether the growing misery in which most Mozambicans apparently live will be enough to force Frelimo to negotiate with the rebels.

While some in the Frelimo government appear to have been willing to consider negotiations with the MNR, previous efforts by Pretoria to arrange talks were hampered by the Mozambicans' refusal to deal with the rebels' externally-based representatives, especially the former Lisbon-based secretary-general, Evo Fernandes.

Mr Fernandes was recently removed in what may have been a move by the MNR to open the way for talks with Frelimo.

But at the same time the rebels have announced they will now negotiate only with Frelimo military leaders and not with the politicians.

This apparently unrealistic demand suggests the MNR have been emboldened by their military successes and see the possibility of creating a split between Frelimo's politicians and soldiers.

/13046

CSO: 3400/372



# RENAMO SEEN AS INCAPABLE OF RUNNING GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 19 Oct 86 p 15

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

**T**HE war in Mozambique has taken on a dramatically different character with the capture by the MNR rebels of five towns and a key bridge over the Zambezi River.

The taking of the towns represents a radical departure from the classical hit-and-run guerilla tactics used by the MNR up to now.

If the rebels hold the town of Mutarara, which commands one of only two bridges over the river, they will be in a position to cut much of the traffic between northern and southern Mozambique.

The only other bridge over the river, which bisects the country, is to the northwest at Tete. But even road traffic crossing at Tete has to double back to Mutarara or go through Malawi to reach northern Mozambique.

If the rebels can hold the other towns they will enormously increase their ability to force the Frelimo Government to accept their demand for negotiations aimed at a political solution to the war.

Few if any reputable analysts believe there can be a military solution without outside intervention, and that appears unlikely.

Mozambique, in effect, is being destroyed by a war nobody can win.

The Frelimo government has proved itself unable to defeat the rebels, who have progressively strengthened their position until they now deny the government effective control of as much as two-thirds of Mozambique.

By all accounts Frelimo's army, the FPLM, is poorly trained and equipped, badly paid and largely demoralised. The MNR's successes are ascribed not so much to its own strength as to the FPLM's weakness.

If the Frelimo government were ousted it would very likely go back to the bush and fight the kind of guerilla war it waged against the Portuguese. And this time it might be even more effective, for it would probably have safe bases in Zimbabwe.

The rebels, however, are considered incapable of forming a viable government even if they were able to topple Frelimo. They have shown no ability to seize and hold large areas and administer them.

Until their capture last December of Caia, another town further down the Zambesi from Mutarara, they had never made a serious attempt to occupy an urban centre.

Much will now depend on whether they can hold the towns they now occupy.

Frelimo's chances of getting outside assistance from Cuba, the Soviet Union or any other of its Communist allies are considered poor. It was because they had declined to come to his rescue against the South African-backed MNR that



President Machel was obliged to sign the Nkomati Accord.

Expert analysts believe he hoped the signing of the accord would end the war by cutting off the MNR's South African support. When these hopes were dashed and the MNR grew even stronger, President Machel was left out on a limb.

He accused South Africa of continuing to supply them in violation of the accord, but the rebels said they could capture all the arms they needed from government troops.

Subsequently the African National Congress stepped up insurgent attacks in South Africa and Pretoria claimed these were again being launched from Mozambique in contravention of the accord.

It is not clear whether President Machel has permitted a resumption of these attacks from his country in an attempt to force Pretoria to stop its alleged aid for the MNR.

But the harsh South African response — stopping the recruitment of migrant workers in Mozambique and threatening to attack again ANC targets across the border — has left Frelimo in an even worse position than before, for Mozambique relies heavily on income from the migrant workers.

The rebel forces that captured the central towns almost certainly came from Malawi, where Frelimo claims they had bases. They were apparently ejected by Malawi after Frontline States threatened to close its landlocked borders if it didn't.

Whether the lack of Malawian bases will make the rebels less effective remains to be seen. But past performance indicates the Frelimo forces will be unable to take advantage of the situation on their own.

Mozambican and Zimbabwean defence chiefs met this week to discuss improving joint security. Zimbabwe has committed several thousand troops to the defence of the Beira corridor along which run its rail and pipeline links to the sea.

It is also guarding convoys running through Mozambique's Tete province between Malawi and Zimbabwe.

But there has been no strong indication that Zimbabwe is willing to get dragged into a probably unwinnable guerilla war.

Continued military advances by the MNR and continued setbacks for Frelimo must increase the prospects of a negotiated compromise between them, but analysts do not rule out the possibility of the war simply going on and dragging Mozambique even deeper into ruin.

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CSO: 3400/372

PRIVATE ARMIES GUARD COMMERCIAL, DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 19 Oct 86 p 15

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

PRIVATE armies are proliferating in Mozambique to guard commercial and development projects against the guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance.

The privatisation of the war appears to be a direct result of the Frelimo government army's inability to keep the rebels in check.

At least three private forces are believed to be in operation or being formed.

One is guarding an agricultural concession being operated by the British-based Lonrho corporation in central Mozambique.

Another will provide protection for the rebuilding of the railway line from the port of Nacala to Malawi, in which Lonrho also has an interest.

Yet another is believed to be protecting a dam being built by an Italian concern in southern Mozambique.

The force guarding the Nacala railway project is understood to have been formed in collaboration with Lonrho, although no confirmation of this could be obtained from Lonrho this week.

It appears to be the same force

that a British company, Hall and Watts (Defence Sales), was reported this week to be training and equipping.

The 600-man unit is expected to be ready to go into the field in January. It is not clear whether its members will be recruited locally or overseas.

According to information from well-placed sources some foreign mercenaries are already involved in helping to guard the rebuilding of the Nacala line.

The project is part of a wider scheme sponsored by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) to upgrade Nacala, Beira, Maputo and Dar es Salaam harbours and the railways linking them to landlocked hinterland states.

The idea is to provide alternative routes for these countries' imports and exports, which now have to go largely through SA because the Mozambique railways have been cut by the MNR and the line to Dar es Salaam is inadequate.

The line to Nacala is especially important to Malawi, where Lonrho has big interests, and Lonrho is reported to have put up several million rands of the cost of upgrading it. Until the MNR began attacking them the lines to Naca-

la and Beira were Malawi's major outlets to the sea.

The other line from Beira to Mutare (formerly Umtali) in Zimbabwe runs alongside a Lonrho-owned oil pipeline through a corridor protected by a strong force of Zimbabwean troops.

Also operating inside this corridor is the private army guarding Lonrho's 40 000 ha concession, 120 km west of Beira, on which the company is growing cotton and food crops.

The 100-man force is said to have been provided by the Frelimo government but Lonrho pays part of their wages.

Mozambicans are also said to form most, if not all, of the private army said to be guarding the dam site at Corumana in Maputo province, but the commander is believed to be a foreign mercenary.

Even more extensive of private armies is considered likely in Mozambique if the government forces continue to prove unable to provide adequate protection for commercial and development projects and at the same time the rebels cannot overthrow the government and form a new one.

Maputo appears to see this as one way of ensuring that development goes ahead.

/13046

CSO: 3400/372

OIL MINISTER PREDICTS 'STORMY' OPEC MEETING

AB061222 Dakar PANA in English 1151 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Lagos, 6 Nov (NAN/PANA)--The Nigerian Minister of Petroleum Resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, predicted on Tuesday in Lagos that the December meeting of the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC), at which the thorny issue of permanent production quotas will top the agenda, will be stormy and difficult.

Alhaji Rilwanu, the current OPEC president, said that the organisation's production quota committee, of which he is also chairman, would meet a week before the December conference convenes in Geneva, to draw up recommendations on the issue for the consideration of oil ministers of the 13-nation cartel.

The minister, who was speaking on a national network television programme, "Dialogue," said that disagreements were likely to arise over the criteria to be adopted in allocating production quota, adding that members of the organisation were likely to favor different criteria as a result of varying national circumstances and interest.

He said that the ministers would also have to decide what "weight" to place on criteria such as population, oil reserves, and production capacity in allocating production quota.

Asked if he would favor an extension of the compromise agreement reached at OPEC's last meeting, [words indistinct] that it was premature to start thinking of what to do in the event of a deadlocked conference, adding that he preferred to be optimistic.

On the removal of Mr Ahmed Zaki Yamani as Saudi Arabia's oil minister, the OPEC president was of the view that it would not have a disruptive (?influence) on the organisation if press reports that the action did not mean a change in the country's oil policy were true.

/6662

CSO: 3400/380

## BRIEFS

EXPORT LICENSES ABOLISHED--Export licenses have been abolished by the Federal Government. In a statement in Lagos today, the Federal Ministry of Trade said the measure took effect from the inception of the Second-Tier Foreign Exchange market. It said that all exporters must therefore comply with existing foreign exchange regulations in their export trade and fill [out] the relevant form obtainable from the Central Bank. The ministry explained that the purpose of the form was to monitor the repatriation of export (?profits). [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Nov 86 AB] /6662

AKINYEMI: MOVEMENT OF PERSONS, CHAD--The Federal Government says it will make all efforts to regulate the movement of person in accordance with the provisions of the ECOWAS treaty. The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, said in Lagos today that the government will not allow free movements of people to degenerate into the chaos of the past which resulted in expulsions that did not solve the country's problems. Professor Akinyemi, who was briefing newsmen on the activities of his ministry, said Nigeria must find ways of protecting her interests in relation with her neighbors. On the situation in Chad, the minister reaffirmed Nigeria's call for an end to all foreign interference in that country and appealed to parties to the dispute to seek a negotiated solution to their problems. He, however, stressed that Nigeria recognized the government of President Hissein Habre as the ruling administration in Chad. Professor Akinyemi stated that Nigeria's borders with Chad were open for normal business. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Nov 86 AB] /6662

SOVIET COOPERATION IN FLAT SHEET PRODUCTION--Nigeria has again called for the active cooperation of the Soviet Union for the successive implementation of the flat sheet project at Ajaokuta. The minister of mines, power, and steel, Alhaji Bunu Sheriff Musa, made the call while exchanging views with the Soviet ambassador to Nigeria, Mr (Aleksandr Oditine), who called on him in Lagos yesterday. The minister said Nigerians were anxiously looking forward to the early completion of the first and second phases of the project toward making the production of flat sheets a reality by the year 1990. He thanked the Soviet Union for her previous assistance to Nigeria and hoped that the friendly relations between the two countries would continue. The Soviet envoy stressed his country's eagerness to get the Ajaokuta project completed on schedule. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86 AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/380

SEMINAR HELD FOR TRADE UNION LEADERS

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 14 Oct 86 p 4

[Report by ATOP [Togolese Press Agency]: "National Seminar on Trade Union Education at the Labor Exchange"]

[Text] A national seminar on trade union education--organized by the CNTT [National Confederation of Togolese Workers] and the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (CCSS) in behalf of approximately 30 secretaries general of the rank and file unions--was opened yesterday at the Labor Exchange by Koffi Amavi, representative of the minister of civil service and labor. The seminar--which will last 1 week--will provide an opportunity for the participants to discuss topics such as the history of the Togolese trade union movement, the social security system in the Soviet Union, the role of the National Social Security Fund in Togo, and the role of the Soviet trade unions today.

In the opinion of Koffi Amavi, representative of the minister of civil service and labor, the CNTT provides for the continuing education of the workers. The results of its policy of worker education are decisive.

Earlier, the representative of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (CCSS), Valery Chigares, was pleased at the importance that the Togolese trade union authorities are placing on worker education and on friendship among the peoples. In the view of the USSR, it is a question of strengthening cooperation with the trade unions of the developing countries and lending them assistance in their struggle against the takeovers by the international monopolies and against the aggressive forces of imperialism.

In his speech, Dolayi Duevi-Tsibiaku, deputy secretary general of the CNTT, who was representing Nangbog Barnabo, restated the principal objective of the CNTT, that is to say, to help the rank and file trade unions to live with dignity in accordance with the principles of the new course of action.

10992

CSO: 3419/8

## BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID DETAILED--An exchange of notes between the Government of Togo and the Government of Japan relating to the "Groundwater Exploitation" Project took place on 16 October 1986 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. These notes--which pertain to the program of Japanese subsidies granted to Togo--were signed by His Excellency Atsu-Koffi Amega, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and His Excellency Katsuhiro Ichioka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan. Under the terms of the aforesaid notes, the Japanese Government is placing at the disposal of the Togolese Government--in the form of a grant--the sum of 150 million yen (approximately 300 million CFA francs) for the second part of the "Groundwater Exploitation" Project. It should be noted that the Japanese Government has already financed a number of projects in Togo in the fields of public health, public works, transportation, agriculture, and fishing. Japanese Government grants made to the Togolese Government currently total 3.435 billion yen (approximately 6.87 billion CFA francs). Japanese aid to Togo in the form of financing for these projects is being contributed in the context of the excellent relations of cooperation that prevail between the two countries. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the representative of the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation asked the representative of the Japanese Government to convey to the Japanese Government the thanks of the Togolese Government for this positive contribution to the development of Togo. [Text] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 17 Oct 86 p 3] 10992

CSO: 3419/8



## BRIEFS

OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST HARBORING MNR--Lusaka, 5 Nov (ZANA/PANA)--Secretary general of Zamiba's ruling and only political party, Grey Zulu (?yesterday) warned Zambians living along the border with Mozambique against harbouring Mozambique National Resistance bandits (MNR). Over 300 Mozambicans on Tuesday fled into [Luangwa] small fishing town in [words indistinct] of Zambia after fresh attacks by MNR (?rebels). They are well over 1,000 Mozambican refugees camped in refugee camps at Luangwa. Zulu, who is number two in the political hierarchy of the country, ordered the Zambians living along the border with Mozambique to keep all people entering Zambia from Mozambique in refugee camps to avoid harbouring those who may turn out to be enemies. Zulu, who was speaking in Chipata, a rural town bordering Malawi in eastern Zambia said that refugees should not be kept in villages as the government had already established refugee camps for them. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 0813 GMT 5 Nov 86 MB] /6662

CS0: 3400/379

SOUTH AFRICA

CHINESE CONSUL-GENERAL IMPRESSED BY RACIAL REFORMS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Stellenbosch: The changes that his nation has seen in South African society over a period of six months have made his government very positive in its opinion of South Africa.

These were the sentiments expressed by the consul-general of the Republic of China, Mr H.C. Chan, to the members of a delegation from the student council of the University of Stellenbosch, with whom he met the day before yesterday.

Mr Chris Jacobs, the student-council chairman, said that a delegation representing this body paid a goodwill visit to Mr Chan yesterday.

The delegation, consisting of Mr Jacobs, Vice-Chairman Frans Volschenk and Miss Marion Shaer, the student-council member charged with leadership development, also delivered a goodwill letter to Mr Chan.

"He has acquired an incredible degree of perceptiveness as far as the racial problems in South Africa are concerned," said Mr Jacobs.

Mr Chan told the delegation that it has taken his country some three thousand years to iron out its racial problems, which among other reasons stemmed from the existence of 16 separate races there.

Although his country believes that changes in South Africa could be happening at a faster pace, his government is truly impressed by the changes that have occurred during the six months that it has been intensively monitoring South Africa, said Mr Chan.

Mr Jacobs said that Mr Chan had given them a warm welcome. He added that the delegation was also amazed at the great economic progress that the Republic of China could clearly manifest, despite a regional blockade.

The possibility of a student council tour to the Republic of China next year also came up for discussion.

Mr Jacobs stressed that the student council can make a modest effort of its own to show people that "the country is not going up in flames."

8117

CSO: 3401/23

## SOUTH AFRICA

### STOIC ACCEPTANCE OF SANCTIONS, CIRCUMVENTING MEASURES

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Oct 86 p 8

[Article by Dawie: "Ordeal by Fire Ensures that South Africa Will Come Out All the Stronger for Having Passed through it"]

[Text] The ways in which so many South Africans face up to the most recent sanction attempts with what amounts to a stoic attitude, and put into operation plans to sidestep those sanctions, tells a great deal about the nation and its people.

The country is undergoing an ordeal by fire--in the midst of a state-of-emergency that is already four months old now, while being threatened by stiffer sanctions than ever before.

#### The Unemployed

The negative effects of the sanctions have already begun to be felt, especially after the nation's debtors, under the leadership of the American banks, began to call in their loans.

Foreign investments, which began to dry up in the aftermath, were one of the most notable causes of growing unemployment in South Africa. That unemployment is already evident, leaving behind a trail of dejection in the hardest-hit areas of the country, the Rand, the East Cape and the Cape plains.

#### Still Worse

There, people hang aimlessly about, children are hungry, tenants fall behind in their rent payments, crime and violence reign unchallenged--in short, the backward residential districts that struggle along in a poverty-ridden culture. Out of such districts come tales of sickness and woe.

The unemployment to which the sanctions have contributed is clearly a searing indictment against those who have helped bring them on, and that includes local church leaders and others who pleaded for sanctions.

For they will have to take the responsibility for the worst possible consequences if their unrelenting positions lead to stiffer sanctions that may cause still greater unemployment and misery. It is clear that sanctions ostensibly

aimed against the government are already hitting hard at the people of South Africa.

It has already been estimated, to be sure, that if sanctions against South Africa are applied to the full, a million people may be left jobless. Those who inflict sanctions will be called to responsibility for this.

#### Democracy

One of the most outstanding remedies in former times was the emergence of South Africans who would fight sanctions with both force and opinion, to circumvent the sanction campaign and strengthen the South African economy. Their efforts were of the utmost importance for economic as well as political reasons.

The close connection between politics and economics is responsible among other reasons for the fact that successful democracies are established for the most part in heavily industrialized countries with high standards of living.

#### Emergency Situation

The perpetrators of the sanctions have no defense against the accusation that in applying their punitive measures they are actually working against the extension of democracy in South Africa.

At the same time, sanctions play right into the hands of the revolutionary forces in their efforts to isolate South Africa in every domain, as the revolutionary handbooks prescribe, while they are headed for a totalitarian state.

The circumvention of sanctions--a serious possibility--is thus one ingredient in any successful anti-revolutionary actions taken in South Africa. In this respect, the emergency situation that was declared on 12 June of this year also plays a cardinal role.

Security measures constitute an important part of the actions invoked under the terms of the emergency situation, but no less a public figure than Minister Louis Le Grange recently pointed out the urgent need to improve the standard of living of people in some colored neighborhoods.

The security forces--whose image in recent times has considerably improved, after a good deal of detrimental propaganda on the subject of "police brutality," horsewhip stampedes and so forth had been circulated--are cooperating with the other authorities to make such neighborhoods more livable and secure.

It is a cumulative effort, including among other things the assurance that unemployment will be reduced and the school situation normalized; that people will feel secure upon seeing the visible maintenance of law and order and the resumption of local administrative systems and socioeconomic counteraction programs.

#### A Shield

The emergency situation offers a framework and a shield for this effort. Consequently, in security circles a strong feeling prevails that the emergency situation must not be prematurely set aside.

If this were to happen, the positive efforts of the last few months would perhaps be wasted, especially because the revolutionary forces would resume their attack with greater vehemence.

EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS ON SOFT FRUIT BUSINESS ANALYZED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Oct 86 p 15

[Text] The soft fruit trade may be able to cope with the consequences of sanctions that have been imposed up to this point by North American and Scandinavian countries, without encountering too many problems, but if the European Common Market nations impose effective sanctions, it will be "catastrophic" for the fruit business in West Cape Province.

Such was the opinion of Mr Louis Kriel, the director-in-chief of the soft fruit council, when he addressed the monthly meeting of the Stellenbosch Agricultural Society yesterday evening, on the effects sanctions are having on the wine and fruit farmer.

Mr Kriel warned that the local market cannot absorb the large percentage of soft fruit normally exported. Neither will prices be high enough to make local market production profitable for the farmer.

"Still, one should be glad to see the fruit puree man's pushcart in the streets once again," said Mr Kriel. The expansion of the fruit market among Blacks also shows great promise.

According to Mr Kriel, the council is "quietly optimistic" that the present governments in Great Britain and Germany will remain in power, and that wholesale sanctions against South African fruit exports will not be imposed.

He warned that there is an overproduction of fruit and wine in the world, and that it is not easy to find profit-yielding alternative markets for these products. Strict international regulations for the export of fruit also make it difficult to come up with alternative marketing channels, and marketing costs will be higher as well.

If Cape Province soft fruit cannot be marketed under the Cape trademark, which is known for its particularly high standards of quality and the higher prices than those commanded by competitors, the gross incomes of fruit producers will dip still lower, said Mr Kriel.

"We are increasing our fight against further sanctions; we provide for large numbers of our overseas friends and will consider any countermeasures as confidential as far as possible," he said.

8117

CSO: 3401/23



PERCY QOBOZA PAYS TRIBUTE TO MOZAMBIQUE'S SAMORA MACHEL

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 26 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] There is a macabre feeling about it all. To say that I was stunned when I heard of President Samora Machel's tragic death would be the understatement of the year. No doubt the circumstances of his death will remain a matter of speculation until aviation experts have made their findings. Till then, I'll refrain from comment.

Back to Machel. I have known very few men in history who have been subjected to such enormous--and sometimes fearsome--pressure, yet emerge with such dignity and imposing charm. He spent the best years of his life fighting a savage war in the bush to free his country from Portuguese colonial rule. With his friend and mentor Eduardo Mondlane, they never let up. And when a parcel bomb killed Mondlane, the mantle fell on the young Machel to lead the struggle. He did it with great success--and was at the head of the Frelimo columns which saw the Mozambican flag go up as a final declaration of freedom from colonial rule.

One would have thought the time had come for him to take a well-earned rest. But there was none of that. His immediate challenge came from Portuguese in his country who worked to make Frelimo's rule as difficult as they could with acts of disruption and economic sabotage. They spirited their ill-earned millions out of the country--while financing groups of bandits to continue harrassing the new government.

In this, they were joined by Washington's hysteria and obsession with communism and South Africa's vitriolic condemnations over ANC bases in Mozambique. What started off as a pathetic bandit group of Renamo dissidents soon blossomed into an army with incredible material support. These challenges Samora bore with the discipline of a soldier--forever seeking to fulfill his dream of peace and prosperity in his land. It was no surprise that those pressures literally forced him into the Nkomati Accord. An Accord that, in the end, did not bring about the peace he desired.

Now he is dead.

Yet his spirit lives on. His dream will be taken up by others. His idealism will fire future generations--not only Mozambicans, but all people on this continent who yearn and work for a continent free of colonialism and racialism.



He was a noble man with a heart of gold. He was an honest man. He was, to use Mark Anthony's words on Julius Caesar, the noblest Mozambican of them all.

Hamba kahle, Bra yam. Umshini wakho siyawubamba. [No expansion available]

/13046

CSO: 3400/364

**MAGABHENI CHIEF SEEKS CEASE-FIRE BETWEEN UDF, INKATHA**

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 23 Oct-5 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] A CHIEF in the Durban South Coast township of Magabheni is seeking to bring about a ceasefire in the ongoing war between the United Democratic Front's Magabheni Youth Organisation and an impi allegedly led by Inkatha Central Committee member.

The conflict has claimed four lives, as well as disrupting schooling and causing the destruction of several houses in the township.

Last week Chief Siyanda Luthuli, who rules the Magabheni area, called an extraordinary meeting attended by Inkatha and Magabheni youth organisation (Mayo) members in an attempt to resolve the conflict.

At the meeting, attended by more than 500 residents, the actions of township

mayor Divas Mncwabe and the councillor and leading Inkatha member who allegedly leads the Maghabeni impi, Colbert Nkhushabana, were criticised. Neither of the men were present.

Nkushubana was arrested soon after the murder of youth organiser Jomo Mkhize and the assault of two other leading members of Mayo. A senior police spokesman said he and nine others would be charged with public violence and the murder of Mkhize.

However, in their recent second appearance in the Umbumbulu Magistrate's Court, no charges were put to them and the case was postponed and transferred to the Scottsburgh Regional Court. All the men are out on R500 bail.

/13046

CSO: 3400/371

INDABA BODY 'NOT POLITICAL PARTY'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] Durban--The Indaba Support Group, formed to drum up public support for the 'kwaNatal' Indaba, has published its constitution to allay suspicions that it is a political party.

The group has been criticised because it has been seen by some as a fledgling political party or as a pressure group to force parties to accept recommendations with which they do not agree.

The constitution says the group "is not a political party, nor is it intended that it should become a political party, nor that it should procure the formation of a new political party."

/13046

CSO: 3400/371

## TEMBISA HOMELESS INVADE EMPTY LAND

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 31 Oct-6 Nov 86 p 16

[Article by Mark Swilling]

[Text]

ABOUT 3 000 homeless Tembisa residents decided last Saturday to take the massive housing shortage into their own hands. They converged on empty land in the middle of the township to erect shacks.

With the help of the Tembisa Working Committee (TWC) — the local UDF-affiliated civic association — squatters began to mark out sites at 6.30am and then allocated one to each family.

However, at midday, Security Forces surrounded the squatters and gave them five minutes to disperse. Yesterday morning there was a mass arrest of a few hundred squatters on the site.

Tembisa has an unofficial population of at least 220 000 people, 40 000 more than the amount the township was originally designed to cater for. The authorities have consistently refused to build additional houses in Tembisa.

Overcrowding has reached crisis proportions as Tembisa's 40 000 homeless people struggle to build shelters for themselves by building shacks in backyards, renting rooms and outbuildings. The TWC argues the solution lies in making available unoccupied land in Tembisa for houses.

According to a representative of the TWC, whenever residents have applied for houses, the councillors and officials of the East Rand

Development Board (ERDB) have pointed out that there is no money for housing construction. "People went to the council to ask for houses, but instead they were given waiting lists. They were promised houses. But some have waited eight years for a house."

However, residents point out that the income derived by ERDB from their monthly rentals was spent on the construction of outlying "model townships" like Ekangala near Brits and not "on houses for the people of Tembisa".

The decision by Tembisa's squatters to occupy empty land follows a series of recent events. A few months ago, the authorities decided to house migrant workers and members of the "community guard" in four-roomed houses that had been built for families. Angry squatter families decided to occupy 100 of the completed houses in Ethafeni section and Timong section.

These families were repeatedly arrested and fined for illegally occupying the buildings. Eventually, the local officials gave the Timong families permits to occupy the houses and continued to attempt to eject the families in Ethafeni section. This failed to dislodge the occupants.

Recently, the authorities have tried to urge the families to allow community guards to occupy at least one room in each of the houses, a suggestion that was also widely rejected.

/13046

CSO: 3400/371

## HONESTY TEST ADAPTED FOR NATION'S BLACK JOB-SEEKERS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 19 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Gerard van Niekerk]

[Text] AN HONESTY test specially developed for black job-seekers has just been adapted for South African conditions after five years of research.

This came after a similar test, aimed at white, Asian and coloured applicants, had failed with blacks.

Called the Selkon/Stanton test, it is used as an "honesty check" in employment interviews for a wide variety of jobs.

This simple pre-employment check for honesty can also pick up people who have a poor work history, drug and alcohol problems and other failings.

The scientific testing of this new system was statistically analysed by the Human Sciences Research Council of the CSIR. Its findings have shown a remarkable degree of accuracy — between 87 and 90 percent of tests correctly identified an honest or dishonest person.

A Chicago criminologist, Karl Stanton Klump, developed a simple paper-and-pencil questionnaire and named it the Stanton Survey. His test was

developed from his studies with a polygraph — commonly known as the lie-detector.

But the Stanton Survey had major drawbacks in South Africa. While the American approach worked extremely well with South African whites, coloureds and Asians, the scoring system did not produce accurate results when applied to blacks.

"The type of question in the Stanton survey was aimed at a more sophisticated employee with a comprehensive knowledge of the English language," said Mr Roy McFarlane, managing director of Fidelity Guards.

"In South Africa we had problems, because black applicants spoke one of the many African languages, and did not fully understand the questions.

"The American questionnaire placed more emphasis on drug and fraud-related questions which did not fully apply in all the South African cases."

A South African clinical psychologist and manager of Polygraph Consultants of Fi-

delity Guards, Brenda Selkon, studied the Stanton System and rewrote it over five years.

A new scoring system was developed and, with the help of academics, the test was carefully translated into a variety of African languages.

Said Brenda Selkon: "The original Stanton System is based on facts relating to many thousands of persons of all types who have been polygraphed in America.

"It seems the thinking of honest people is not at all the same as that of dishonest people.

"Trends of thought were catalogued to develop the Stanton Survey. Our new system is predictive in nature and has a high degree of accuracy," she said.

Fidelity Guards also run a full polygraph service directed by a trained professional clinical psychologist.

This system has been condemned by trade unions who frown on the use of "lie-detectors" in employment interviews.

/13046

CSO: 3400/371

FIRST BLACK PROFESSOR FOR UCT NAMED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 86 p 6

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Social anthropologist Dr Harriet Ngubane has been appointed to a newly created full professorship in the University of Cape Town's department of anthropology.

She is the first black African to be appointed a full professor at UCT.

Presently employed by the International Labour Office (ILO) as policy adviser to the commissioner of the women's bureau of the Lesotho Government, she assumes her new duties in the new year.

Part of her job will be to assist UCT's vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, on special projects.

Professor Ngubane told UCT's campus news-sheet *Monday Paper* that South Africa's unset-

tled and uncertain circumstances meant one had increasingly to believe in the scope for effective local initiatives.

UCT had pledged itself to develop a multiracial university without loss of academic standards and she was honoured to be able to take part in such an effort.

#### LARGE TASK

"Changing apartheid and achieving a more just kind of society is a large task. The universities should be taking a leading part in formulating directions in this process," she said.

Having studied and worked at four of the largest universities in the United Kingdom she felt well acquainted with international academic standards and believed she could help preserve

them while accommodating black aspirations at the same time.

Born in Durban in 1929, she was a primary school teacher before graduating from Natal University with a BA degree. She earned her BA honours in 1963 and a PhD from Cambridge University in 1972.

During the next 12 years she published a monograph, "Body and Mind in Zulu Medicine" and published many reports and articles.

Noted for her contribution to the field of medical anthropology, she has been involved in development work for a decade, first as a rural sociologist in Swaziland and since 1984 with the ILO. She has also acted as a consultant to the World Health Organisation.

/13046

CSO: 3400/364



## BRIEFS

**YOUTHS USE RADIOS TO GUARD TOWNSHIPS**--Under the nose of security forces, Durban comrades have thrown their own tight security system around townships--to protect activists and leaders against "night raiders". As youths can't freely patrol the streets during the emergency, they use electronics--township-wide two-way radio networks co-ordinate all movements at night. Volunteers in twos or threes operate two-hour shifts from 9pm to 5am to guard township entrances. They intercept and investigate entering vehicles. Recently journalists testing the "guard system" were suddenly surrounded by armed youths--but after explaining their mission they were allowed on. Meanwhile, patrolling Casspirs, Buffels and other army vehicles rumbled up and down--unaware that they were working side by side with comrades on guard for different purposes. [By S'bu Mngadi] [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 26 Oct 86 p 2] /13046

**KWANDEBELE GOVERNMENT FACES SUIT**--Fourteen men are demanding R195 000 damages from the kwaNdebele homeland government for alleged assault and unlawful detention. Affidavits were filed by the 14 through a Pretoria lawyer implicate Chief Minister Simon Skosana, Minister of Law and Order Fanie Mahlangu, Minister of Works K Motshwene, member of parliament George Mahlangu, the late Piet M Ntuli, who was Minister of Interior, and certain unknown MPs. The complainants are Amos Masobuka, Timothy Kubheka, Patrick Mngidi, John Masilela, John Mathena, David Sithole, Jimmy Mahlangu, David Ntuli, January Jiyane, Kleinboy Sibanyoni, Lucas and Sipho Skhosana. Their affidavits allege that on May 18 this year, a number of kwaNdebele government MPs kidnapped and took them to a camp known as Vaalbank where they were allegedly assaulted, made to trample on burning coal, dipped in a river, and among other things, forced to sing a song praising Imbokodo and the late Ntuli. They charged that the kwaNdebele government is responsible for "these dastardly, gruesome and callous deeds in that it encouraged, supported and assisted directly or indirectly through its members of the executive council in the perpetration of the kidnappings, assault and other related acts". The affidavits added that "at all times, the kwaNdebele government was aware that the acts were unlawful and could not be justified by law or regulation." The lawyer representing the 14 said the kwaNdebele government had 21 days to pay the demanded amount or face court action. [Text] [Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 23 Oct-5 Nov 86 p 5] /13046

ANC FORGES TIES WITH SINHALESE--Colombo--Sri Lanka's extremist Sinhalese have forged close links with the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, a Sri Lanka newspaper reported yesterday. The independent group's "weekend" newspaper, quoting unnamed police sources, said the ANC was in close contact with the Sinhalese Marxist Janatha Vimukthi Peruma (people's revolutionary front) whose leader Mr Rohanna Wijeweera is a Lumumba University graduate from Moscow. Mr Wijeweera--now in hiding--launched a Sinhalese Marxist insurgency in 1971 in which more than 20 000 people were killed. He is believed now to be supporting the Tamil rebellion in which more than 4 500 people have been killed during the past three years. Tamil extremists, also Marxist, have launched a bloody war in an effort to try to carve out a separate Tamil state in the island of 16 million people.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 86 p 4] /13046

FUNDS FOR BLACK HOUSING--The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has announced that 3 million rands has been made available with immediate effect for the upgrading of, and for housing projects in, black suburbs of Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage. He was speaking in Port Elizabeth after holding talks with the (Ibaya) town council, and visiting various townships. Mr Heunis also announced that regulations affecting Walmer since 1960 would be lifted, and that residents would be permitted to remain living there. This financial year 1 million rands would be made available for the upgrading of the living conditions of residents of the township. An additional 1 million rands would go towards housing in (Ibaya). The money was over and above the 273 million rands made available under the (Reed) plan. Mr Heunis said that 1 million rands would also be earmarked to meet immediate housing needs at motherwell near Port Elizabeth. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Oct 86 MB] /12232

TRICAMERAL PARLIAMENT DISMANTLING URGED--Feshego, Pietersburg, 24 October, SAPA--The South African tricameral parliament has failed and should be dismantled and a multi-racial party be formed to represent everyone in the country, the Lebowa chief minister, Dr C.N. Phatude, said here today. Speaking at the laying of the foundation stone of the R9 million Feshego hospital near Pietersburg, Dr Phatudi referred to Nelson Mandela as a statesman, leader of high quality and a lawyer "but not a communist as other people regarded him to be." He also referred to exiled ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, as a Christian and an educationist of "high standard." He called on the government to release Mandela unconditionally and to unban the ANC so that Mandela and Mr Tambo could participate in the decision making process in South African politics. Dr Phatudi added: "Indians and coloureds should resign from parliament because their participation strengthens apartheid in the country." He also said that parties and organisations like the National Party, progressive Federal Party, the Lebowa People's Party and Inkatha divided South Africans. "However," he said, "I am still opposed to sanctions. The outside world should also stop interfering in South African affairs." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1344 GMT 24 Oct 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/307

INCREASE IN CLOSE CORPORATIONS OFFERS HOPE DURING RECESSION

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 19 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text] A DRAMATIC increase in the number of close corporations registered offers strong confirmation that the South African economy has turned the corner.

The rate at which companies are failing is creeping close to the rate at which companies (as opposed to close corporations) are being set up — a phenomenon which has prompted many to believe that the recession is continuing to deepen.

Taken to its logical conclusion, this means there could soon be a net decrease in the number of companies in South Africa.

However, there is no reason for gloom — rather the reverse.

What the gloomy figures don't tell is that, along with the decline in the number of companies being set up and the continuing flow of blood from companies biting the dust, has gone a sharp rise in the number of close corporations being started.

As the graph shows, close corporations have taken off in no uncertain fashion — to such an extent that they more than equal the 60-percent fall from 1983's peak of 14 100 companies formed.

Since close corporations started in February last year, 34 261 have been registered, of which 11 620 were conversions from companies to CCs.

In the same period, just under 10 000 companies were started.

Mr Paul Edwards, marketing director for Dun & Bradstreet, South Africa's largest supplier of business information, sees two main reasons for the decline in the number of companies being set up.

One is the recession. The other is the popularity of close corporations.

"Many sole proprietors and partnerships have gone for the CC option, as have those who, before the introduction of CCs, would have registered as companies.

"The reason is undoubtedly the tax advantages af-

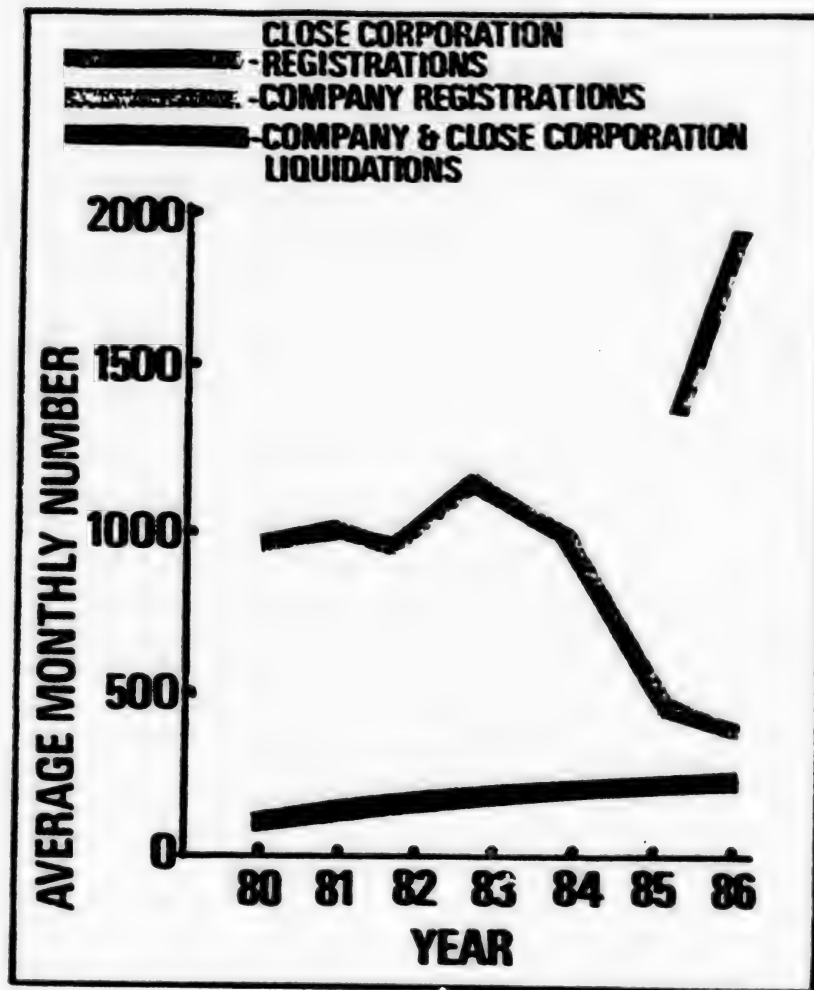
forded by the Close Corporation Act and the reduction in red tape associated with CCs."

Close corporations could hardly have come at a better time for South Africa, says Mr Edwards.

"Small businesses are vital to the development of the economy and in providing much-needed jobs. In the US, a rapid increase in small-business activity was a major factor in the excellent growth experienced in recent years.

"In 1950, 93 000 new small businesses were registered in the US. By 1980 this figure had risen to 600 000.

"Given the threat of sanctions and the need to reduce our dependence on imports, small businesses should enjoy continued high growth."



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CSO: 3400/370

NATION'S JOBLESS COULD REACH 3.3 MILLION

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

ONE in every four black adults aged 16 and over and living in South Africa's metropolitan areas was unemployed and looking for full-time work in July this year.

This means 800 000 of the estimated 3.2 million adults in metropolitan areas were out of work.

Since around a quarter of the country's black adults live in metropolitan areas, and assuming unemployment is at similar rates in the rest of the country — an optimistic viewpoint — the number of unemployed adults seeking work could have been 3.3 million.

Unemployment was higher among women (27 percent) than men (24 percent) and particularly high among those

aged between 16 and 24 (34 percent).

In the 25-to-34 age group, 30 percent were looking for full-time work. This declined to 19 percent in the 35-to-49 age group and 10 percent among the over-50s.

The results, from Market Research Africa's Employment Index, excluded mineworkers and live-in domestics, but included township and hostel dwellers. Blacks living in Cape Town were excluded.

Market Research Africa chairman Mr Clive Corder says the findings underline the seriousness of the recession.

"There are virtually no prospects of increased employment under the existing economic restraints."

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CSO: 3400/370

MORE REEF FAMILIES GO HUNGRY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Oct 86 p 5

[Article by Janine Simon]

[Text]

Growing numbers of destitute families in the Reef suburbs of Claremont, Maraisburg, Westdene and Newlands are forced to rely on their communities for food, says Mrs Martie Hughes, who runs an informal feeding scheme from her home in Claremont.

Mrs Hughes, local clergyman Pastor Clive Wood and other volunteers help about 30 families — and say they receive requests from another three to four families a week.

Children of many of these households also eat at a lunch-time soup kitchen at the Claremont Community Centre.

"We meet needs that the soup kitchen can't reach. We put food, even if it is only a packet of soya mince, in the house for the parents to give to children at night, or before they go to school," said Mrs Hughes.

Pastor Wood said the desperate need was because of the concentration of subsidised housing schemes in the areas — and therefore people with low incomes.

Rising inflation meant few could make ends meet, he said.

He, Mrs Hughes and volunteers Mrs Terry Christian and Mrs Rose Mackintosh showed *The Star* more than 25 residences in Claremont alone where families were known to be struggling.

#### STATE PENSION

Pastor Wood said the only source of income for these families was often a state pension. Most were widows, divorcees or couples where one or both received a disability pension and had between four and 11 children.

The children who had completed school were seldom able to find work, said Pastor Wood. "Alco-

hol and drugs are enormous problems among the teenagers and adults," he added.

Mrs Hughes said requests for help came mostly via children, who appeared on her doorstep clutching notes from their mothers asking for food.

"We have to operate on faith and depend on neighbours and friends to provide the extra food. Companies are reluctant to help white families," she said.

Mrs Hughes hopes to give needy families Christmas food parcels. Those who can help are asked to contact her at 27-5476.



## Single Mum Walks Tightrope of Poverty

Mrs Clarissa Lottering, of Oscar Court, Rose Street, Claremont, walks the tightrope called poverty every day of her life.

She is a single mother with eight children who receives a R240 State pension.

This, she says, barely covers monthly rent of R47 and the cost of feeding, clothing and educating her children.

Like many other Claremont residents, Mrs Lottering's electricity account is in arrears and she now owes R400 to the municipality.

Her children, six of whom are still at school, eat lunch at the Claremont Community Centre feeding scheme. For breakfast and supper they often eat baby cereal, received from "Tannie

Martie", mixed with warm water.

### NO WORK

"My eldest daughter has only just found work. My son, who finished school, has tried for three months to get on to the truck taking men to town to work for the municipality," she said referring to a R5-a-day scheme instituted with Department of Manpower funding.

"I kept my youngest away from school the day they went to the zoo. I sold my vases to a neighbour to raise the R1,50 entrance fee but then my daughter cried because the other children had packets of sweets and she did not".

Mrs Lottering said when she moved to Claremont 13 years ago her pension was R127.

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CSO: 3400/370

CALL TO MAKE PORT ELIZABETH DUTY-FREE PORT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Oct 86 p 10M

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH — A city councillor has come up with a novel way of getting the Friendly City back on its wobbly economic legs — by making it a duty-free port and establishing casinos.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr Solly Rubin, said a new type of thinking was needed if the stagnant Port Elizabeth economy was to be revitalised.

"I would like to see Port Elizabeth become a second Durban," he said.

"If the establishment of casinos will bring the type of hotel development we see in Sun City and Bisho, I don't see why we should not have them.

"After all, what is the difference between the one-arm bandits and the horse racing industry, which is gambling purely and simply?"

Mr Rubin also proposed that Port Elizabeth become a free trade zone or duty-free port, similar to Eilat in Israel and Hong Kong.

"Those two cities have become booming economic miracles because of their free trade status and there are in fact 444 such areas in the world. Why not Port Elizabeth?"

Mr Rubin said he had made this proposal to the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, at a recent meeting, but had not yet had a reply.

"But I suppose he is a busy man these days," Mr Rubin added.

The virtual demise of Port Elizabeth as a major manufacturing centre made the need for a new outlook particularly urgent.

Mr Rubin remained optimistic about the city's long-term prospects.

"We are made of hardy stock here in the Eastern Cape. We've been here for more than 150 years and we've had hard times before.

"We will survive, but we must realise our salvation is in our own hands and does not lie in crying to the Government for help."

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